

Trinkets From Titanic Sell for Record Prices

Enthusiasts paid record prices when memorabilia from the Titanic were auctioned...

Natalie Cole who won the Grammy Award in February...

The actor John Travolta, 36, is reportedly being pursued by...

Leona Helmsley's four-year-old son is reportedly being pursued by...

Asked for the latest gossip at the Palace of the Arts...

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

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ESTABLISHED 1887

On Brink of Unity, Europe Pauses to Read Fine Print For Danes, Chance to Render a Verdict For French, a Political Fight Looms

By Tom Redburn
COPENHAGEN — When the Danish government decided to print 300,000 copies of the full-text Danish text of the Maastricht treaty...

By Joseph Fitchett
PARIS — Although European unity is popular with voters in France, the nation's politicians are squaring off for a battle over carrying out the concept.

Defiant, Libya Vows To Retaliate as UN Clamps on Sanctions Flight Ban and Diplomatic Measures Enforced in Bid for Pan Am Suspects

By Glenn Frankel
LONDON — Governments across the world, including those of Arab nations, joined Wednesday in carrying out United Nations sanctions against Libya...



WINNING TEAM — Prime Minister John Major, center, leading a session of his new cabinet in London on Wednesday after the Conservatives' election victory last week.

U.S. Stand on Peru: Principled but Lacking Practicality

By Thomas L. Friedman
WASHINGTON — While America's firm stand in support of the restoration of democracy in Peru may be laudable, is it practical?

President Alberto Fujimori of Peru restore his country's congress, courts and constitution, which Mr. Fujimori said he suspended in order to reform them by fiat.

Good Day for Straight-A's Colleges Battle for Best and Brightest

By William Celis 3d
PHILADELPHIA — Dan Riches, a high school senior in Waukesha, Wisconsin, is in a difficult spot. A straight-A student, he has been accepted by both the University of Pennsylvania and Georgetown University...

Galvin Is Expected To Leave NATO Post

BRUSSELS (AP) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is expected to announce soon the retirement of General John R. Galvin as top commander of allied forces in Europe, sources said Wednesday.

Russians Trim Embassy In Kabul as Rebels Gain

KABUL — The Russian Embassy ordered the evacuation of half of its 40-member staff here Wednesday, citing security concerns after a major air base fell to rebels and fighting was reported close to the capital.

Yeltsin Rejects Resignations, Ending Crisis

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin on Wednesday rejected the resignation of his team of radical economic reformers, effectively ending a brief government crisis that threatened Russia with the loss of billions of dollars in foreign aid.

Late Soccer Results

European Champions' Cup Semifinal Series
Anderlecht 3, Red Star 2
Sampdoria 1, Panathinaikos 1

Winnie Mandela Out of ANC Post She Says Enemies Organized A Campaign of Vilification

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela bowed to heavy pressure from senior African National Congress officials Wednesday and announced her resignation as head of the ANC's social welfare department.

The announcement marked what appeared to be the political demise of South Africa's most famous black woman anti-apartheid leader.

She said at a press conference that her enemies "campaign of vilification" over her involvement in criminal activities and new allegations against her had created "a difficult situation" for herself, for her estranged husband, Nelson Mandela, who is the ANC president, and for the organization.

Two days earlier her husband announced that their marriage was finished and that they were separating because of "tensions" about various differences that he did not disclose.

Source: close to the ANC said Mr. Mandela had led other senior officials in urging her to resign from its national executive committee as well. But she had finally refused after vacillating over the past 24 hours.

Mrs. Mandela, 57, was elected to that committee, the ANC's main policy-making body, in July and still holds positions on the local branch and national executive of its women's organization.

In a statement issued later, the ANC's national working committee, its executive body, insisted that she had resigned of her own accord. It commended her for a "courageous initiative."

She was convicted and sentenced last year to six years in prison for the kidnapping of four Soweto youths in December 1988. One of the youths was later taken from her home and killed. She is awaiting the outcome of her appeal, but new allegations are now being made that she was involved in the murder of a Soweto doctor, Abu-Baker Asvat, in January 1989.

Reading from a statement, she insisted that she was innocent of all the allegations being made against her by "those who wish to destroy me and to discredit the ANC."

She insisted that she was not resigning because of the new allegations being made against her but "because of the devotion that I have for the ANC and my family" and "in the best interest of the ANC."

With Mr. Mandela's announcement Monday that he and his wife were separating, Mrs. Mandela appeared to have lost her major political backer inside the organization and to be facing a bleak political future. If she loses the appeal on her conviction of kidnapping and accessory to assault, she will then almost certainly be stripped of her membership on the national executive committee.

Ultrabright Halogen Lights May Cause Cancer

Reuters

LONDON — Ultrabright halogen lights often used in offices and homes cause skin cancer in mice and may have the same effect on human beings, researchers said Thursday.

The lights use high-frequency ultraviolet radiation for illumination and are used increasingly in street lamps, expensive home lighting and workplaces because they use little energy and the bulbs can last years.

Researchers at the University of Genoa in Italy said in a letter to the science journal Nature that they exposed furless mice to unshielded halogen lamps 12 hours a day for a year. The mice developed up to 20 skin lesions per animal and large tumors of increasing malignancy. Furless mice are commonly used to investigate possible causes of skin cancer.

The Padua study found that halogen lamps fitted with transparent glass or plastic shielding caused no problems in a second group of mice.

The researchers said results of animal experiments did not always apply to humans but added that it was probable that halogen lamps would have the same adverse effects on human skin.

They said that suitable covers should be compulsory for all new halogen lamps and installed on those already in use.



Refugees herding cows into a truck for evacuation at the mountain pass of Vaganj, Bosnia-Herzegovina, after fighting grew closer.

U.S. Urges Allies to Help Deflect Serbs

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has urged allies to help in staving off an assault on Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Army, saying that bloodshed could result in Serbia's further isolation from the West.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, after a meeting Tuesday with the Bosnian foreign minister, Haris Siladzic, began a round of calls to European capitals in an effort to put together an emergency joint protest to Serbian leaders.

In addition, European Community political directors were urged during a meeting at the State Department to help Bosnia.

Mr. Baker said that the United States had sent "another very strongly worded protest to the Serbian leadership" about the march of heavily armed Yugoslav milita-

men on the Bosnian town of Visegrad. Reports of killings of innocent civilians by the militiamen "are extraordinarily tragic and outrageous," Mr. Baker said.

A senior administration official said Mr. Baker hoped to organize such a strong protest that the Serbian leadership would be forced to rethink the military advance. The official said a similar threat in March had succeeded in averting violence between Serbia and Croatia.

The United States and the Europeans, the official said, will threaten to totally isolate Serbia and suspend its membership in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a grouping committed to the protection of human rights, democratic principles and territorial integrity.

The official said that the Serbian leadership was also being told that further attacks on Bosnia-Herzegovina would put any potential aid from the United States at risk.

The urgent involvement of the United States, the official acknowledged, was something of a shift from its earlier approach to the violent breakup of the Yugoslav federation. Then, Washington largely let the Europeans take the lead to try to quell fighting between Serbia and Croatia.

The official said the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina was different because the republic had declared its independence peacefully and in keeping with Western principles and was now being attacked from outside. Yugoslav Army troops say they are advancing to protect Serbs in Bosnia.

In a statement, the State Department spokeswoman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, reiterated that the United States "condemns the use of force, intimidation and provocation to nationalist violence by militant na-

WORLD BRIEFS

Ruling Hurts France, Bérégovoy Says

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said Wednesday that France was "wounded" by a court decision to clear the leader of a pro-Nazi militia leader during World War II and vowed not to let the collaborationist Vichy regime be whitewashed.

"We will not rehabilitate the Vichy regime on the spot," Mr. Bérégovoy told a session of parliament. "France feels wounded, and I understand the indignation that has been expressed throughout the country."

A Paris court ruled on Monday that an order by Paul Touvier, the militia leader, to execute seven Jewish hostages and synagogue leaders during the war did not constitute a crime against humanity. The ruling also appeared to exonerate the Vichy government by saying: "At no time did the Vichy regime have the purpose or the opportunity of imposing any kind of domination or conquering ideology." The decision is to be challenged before the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Algerian Front Leader Gets 10 Years

ALGIERS (Reuters) — A leader of Algeria's fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front, Mohammed Said, was sentenced Wednesday by a military court to 10 years in prison and stripped of his political rights.

Mr. Said, who was detained last year but released on bail, did not attend the trial. His son told security forces that his father had not been home for nearly two months, the Algerian press agency, AFS, reported.

The sentence was the heaviest to date imposed on a leader of the Front, which took a landslide lead in a general election in December that was later canceled by the authorities. Seven other leaders are waiting military trial by the same court.

China Denies Korea Summit Report

BEIJING (Reuters) — China on Wednesday denied reports that it had discussed with South Korea a proposal to hold a summit meeting of their two presidents. South Korea's Yonhap news agency on Monday reported that Prime Minister Li Peng of China had proposed a summit meeting during talks with Foreign Minister Lee Sang-Ok in Beijing that day.

"Neither side talked about the so-called issue of a summit," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said in answer to a written question.

Yonhap reported that Mr. Li proposed the meeting between Presidents Roh Tae-woo of the South and Yang Shangkun of the North after Foreign Minister Lee delivered an oral message from Mr. Roh calling for relations between the neighbors to be normalized.

Bushes' Income for '91: \$1.3 Million

WASHINGTON (AP) — The income of President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, rose to \$1.3 million last year, propelled by profits from the first lady's best-seller, "Millie's Book." Mrs. Bush donated \$789,176 of the book royalties to a literacy foundation in her name.

The Bushes' tax return, made public Wednesday, showed they paid \$204,841 on an adjusted gross income of \$1,324,456. They claimed \$669,484 in itemized deductions, most of it from donations to 48 charities.

Mr. Bush is paid \$200,000 as president. He and his wife also reported \$197,047 in income from their blind trust, \$15,269 in interest income and \$1,339 from other sources. In 1990, the first family's income was \$452,732 on which they paid \$99,241 in taxes.

For the Record

The mayor of Zafferana Etnea, a Sicilian town on the edge of disaster, said Wednesday that a river of lava from the Mount Etna volcano had halted its advance for about 24 hours. The breather occurred as a U.S. military team worked to prepare a kind of metal slide for a cascade of concrete blocks as part of a strategy to protect the homes of the 7,000 residents of Zafferana Etnea. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris Braces for Mass-Transit Chaos

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Public transport workers in Paris began a strike Wednesday evening that is likely to disrupt bus, Métro and suburban train services and cause traffic jams across the French capital, officials said.

Seven unions, pressing for salary bonuses, tighter security and extra trains on a rail line to the new Euro Disneyland park, called the strike from 9 P.M. Wednesday until 7 A.M. Friday.

Transit system officials said they expected an average of one train out of three on the Métro and the suburban rail system to be working, and said certain lines might be entirely shut during the day. One-half to one-fifth of scheduled buses will be operating. (Reuters, AP)

Spanish hotel, bar and restaurant workers have threatened to strike Thursday and Friday. The stoppage would come during the Easter holidays, one of the country's peak tourist periods. Small family-run establishments probably would not be affected. A spokesman for Zonur, the association of hotels in tourist areas, said he expected few workers in the country's estimated 7,000 hotels to heed the call for a strike. (AP)

South African Airways and Air Tanzania agreed Wednesday to allow flights between the two nations, the South African Press Association reported. Air Tanzania's service would begin July 3 with one flight per week, while South African Airways' service would not follow until six months later due to an anticipated lack of traffic initially. (AP)

Japan Air Lines expects to cancel 17 flights on Thursday if union pilots and flight attendants continue a strike, the airline said. The unions began a 24-hour strike on Wednesday and planned to continue the walkout for another day if no progress was made in negotiations on wages and other issues. (Reuters)

Singapore Airlines will begin service from Singapore to New York on July 2, officials said. The airline will operate six flights a week, three via Frankfurt and three via Brussels. (AFP)

The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday

Region	Today	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
North America	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
Europe	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
Asia	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
Africa	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
Oceania	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy

Legend: S=sky; C=partly cloudy; CL=cloudy; SH=showers; H=heavy showers; R=rain; SN=snow; F=fog; M=mist; B=blizzard; T=thunder; W=wind; D=drizzle; L=light; M=moderate; H=heavy; V=very; N=night; D=day; N/A=not available.

Vance Begins Trying to Calm Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — The special United Nations envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, arrived in Yugoslavia on Wednesday in an effort to work out a lasting peace between Bosnia-Herzegovina's feuding ethnic groups.

Gunmen abducted two UN peacekeeping officials in Bosnia-Herzegovina on Wednesday but later released them, a UN spokesman said.

The spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said two UN observers, one a Canadian and one a Dane, were seized by armed men in civilian clothes at a roadblock outside Sarajevo. The gunmen took the offi-

cial's white car, but later promised to give it back and freed the two officials.

The former Yugoslav republic, recognized last week as an independent country by the United States and European Community, was reported mostly calm after weeks of fighting between minority Serbs who oppose independence and the majority Muslims and Croats who favored Bosnian statehood.

Fighting in Bosnia, which stepped up in recent days, is believed to have claimed several hundred lives since Bosnia's Muslims and Croats, who make up 60 percent of the 4.4 million population, voted for independence on Feb. 29.

Mr. Vance, a former U.S. secretary of state, said in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and the Yugoslav federation, "The situation in Bosnia is very, very serious and gives all of us great concern."

"War is not the answer," he said. "It will be ruinous for all sides."

The worst fighting has taken place in Croatia, which along with Slovenia seceded from the six-republic Yugoslav federation in June. Up to 10,000 people have died in fighting in Croatia between Croat forces, Serbs and the Serb-allied federal army.

The Serbian-dominated army has backed the Serbs and vowed not to pull its 100,000 troops from Bosnia. (AP, Reuters)

Gorbachev Pays a Paid-For Visit

He May Gain \$400,000 Out of Private Trip to Tokyo

The Associated Press

TOKYO — One year after becoming the first Soviet leader since World War II to visit Japan, former President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has made a triumphant return, this time for a price.

Halfway through a 12-day visit and accompanied by his wife, Raisa, Mr. Gorbachev has already had meetings with everyone from Emperor Akihito and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to press moguls and Mickey Mouse.

Crowds have speckled auditoriums to hear his speeches, which are dominated by the themes he chose during his visit as Kremlin chief a year ago — increased aid and patience regarding a territorial dispute over islands north of Japan.

Sources contacted by The Associated Press estimated that Mr. Gorbachev could go home \$300,000 to \$400,000 richer than when he came. His hosts refuse to confirm or deny the figures officially.

They have, however, denied a report last week in Pravda, the former Communist Party newspaper, that said Mr. Gorbachev was being paid \$500,000 each by Japan's two largest newspapers for the trip.

The report said Mr. Gorbachev, who now heads what is known as the Gorbachev Foundation, a research institute, would also receive a considerable contribution from a large Buddhist sect.

"That report is absolutely groundless," said Tokemoto Iinuma, foreign editor of Yomiuri Shimbun, the country's best-selling paper and Mr. Gorbachev's main host in Japan.

Takeo Hashimoto, a spokesman for Asahi Shimbun, the second-largest paper, also denied the Pravda report, but acknowledged that Mr. Gorbachev would be paid to join an international forum it sponsors.

Mr. Iinuma said Yomiuri was picking up the tab for the Gorbachevs' travel and social expenses while in Japan. And he said Mr. Gorbachev, who in January signed a contract to contribute columns to Yomiuri, was also receiving a speaking fee.

Though he refused to give specific figures, Mr. Iinuma said Mr. Gorbachev was being paid nowhere near the \$2 million that former President Ronald Reagan received from the Fujisankei Communications Group to visit Japan for nine days in 1989.

COLLEGE: A Battle for the Best and the Brightest

(Continued from page 1)

interests, and others send alumni on home visits to persuade undecided students.

Some, like Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, pay to fly accepted students to campus, particularly minority students, at a cost of \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year.

Like other Ivy League institutions, Dartmouth this year moved up its date for mailing acceptance letters to April 1 from April 15 to give the college more time to compete with other institutions, many of which mail the letters much earlier.

"It's really a crazy period," said Karl Furstenberg, director of admissions for Dartmouth. "And it has become crazier the past several years as colleges do more and more to get students to accept their offers."

Financial aid awards, for example, which are supposed to be used primarily to help needy students, are more often being used to entice the best students, without regard to need.

The reactions of the students at the center of this recruiting storm range from amazement at the extent of sales pitches to confusion.

"It's amazing how much colleges and universities want us," said Ivy Rosenberg, a student from Jericho, New York, who toured the Penn campus last weekend. "I get phone calls all the time from other colleges that want me."

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هلذا ان الاصل

Chocolate Claim Strikes a Nerve

A Newsletter for Dentists Is Funded by Candy Maker

By Barry Meier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For two years now, thousands of American dentists have received newsletters from the Princeton Dental Resource Center with reports on dental health and fighting cavities. And the center has asked the dentists to pass them to their patients. The newsletters contain some unexpected advice — including bulletins of good news for chocolate lovers. One issue reports that eating chocolate might be as beneficial as an apple a day.

"So the next time you snack on your favorite chocolate bar or bowl of peanuts," the newsletter said, "remember — if enjoyed in moderation they can be good-tasting and might even inhibit cavities."

But you may want to hold on to your dental floss. Most dental researchers say there are gaping holes in the chocolate theory. Moreover, many dentists who distributed the newsletter did not know that the Princeton group was financed by a candy company, M&M/Mars.

The publications do not mention the connection. And researchers and consumer experts are angry.

"This sounds like the most brazen way of doing things that I have ever heard of," said Michael Jacobson, executive director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a Washington consumer group.

Among others who vigorously disagree with the newsletter's report is the scientist on whose work it was largely based, Dr. Lawrence Wolinsky of the University of California at Los Angeles. His report had been mischaracterized.

"Companies have always tried to influence public opinion, but dentists say the attempts to turn chocolate into a friend of the tooth go too far."

Semir Ostrow, a spokesman for the Princeton Dental Resource Center, denies there was any mischaracterization of the Wolinsky study.

And Hans Finczyński, the director of external relations for the M&M/Mars division of Mars Inc., rejected any suggestion that the company tried to influence the group's publications.

They both said the group's purpose was to provide dentists with timely and accurate information about new dental research. Mars, a privately owned corporation, produces a number of the biggest-selling U.S. candies, including M&M's, Snickers and Milky Way.

The associate dean of research at Columbia University's School of Dentistry, Dr. Irwin Mandel, described some of the newsletter statements this way: "Basically, what you have is spin dentistry."

Mr. Finczyński said Mars established the Princeton Dental Resource Center in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1987 as a private foundation. It is run by two dentists, Drs. Marilyn C. Miller and Thomas F. Trube. Dr. Miller worked in dental education with the Veterans Administration. Dr. Trube was an army dentist. Dr. Mandel said he had respect for much of their work.

"We have never made any secret about it being funded by M&M," Mr. Finczyński said. He added that Mars had contributed about \$1 million annually to the group, a figure that represented at least 90 percent of its financing.

Bush's Campaign Refrain: Say It Again, George

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

FRASER, Michigan — After months of hearing Republican strategists say that President George Bush had to demonstrate a mastery of government programs, the White House has apparently taken the advice to heart — after a fashion.

In appearances around the country and speeches in Washington, Mr. Bush has taken to unveiling a handful of domestic policy initiatives again and again.

Here in Michigan, for example, he announced on Tuesday that he was taking steps to help young people train for jobs — for the second time in three months.

The previous day, Mr. Bush announced that he was taking steps to curb political spending by labor unions — for the second time in three weeks.

Every politician has a basic speech presenting his central political message, and every political campaign repeats it at almost every stop in a campaign. That is what Mr. Bush did here as he delivered what the White House calls "the five pillars of reform" speech at a machine-tool plant in this town northeast of Detroit.

But as it casts about for new ways to show that the president is coming to grips with domestic issues and offering specific ideas for change, the Bush team has come up with a new wrinkle on this old practice: offering not just the same speech, but the same policy announcements and, in some cases, the same policies, over and over again.

Mr. Bush's campaign chiefs make no apologies for the practice. "There is nothing cynical about talking about what you are doing as



President George Bush greeting well-wishers at a Air National Guard base in Mount Clemens, Michigan, during a campaign stop.

president, one time or five times or 20 times," said Robert M. Teeter, the president's campaign manager. "There is no one-time rule and there shouldn't be."

Indeed, it is common wisdom among political strategists that the way for any politician to get his "message" out is to repeat it, again and again, until enough people have heard it.

But to make sure the message is heard outside the room in which the president is speaking, it must generate news reports. The way to do that is to salt the speeches with enough news to provide reporters with a reason to write about them, and for an incumbent that means policy initiatives.

Some Republican strategists and disgruntled officials say the White

House either has not got that idea yet or is simply having difficulty coming up with newsworthy actions in an administration where the domestic policy apparatus is widely described as paralyzed.

So, while some Republicans wince in frustration, Mr. Bush is pushing a plan to require federal contractors to inform nonunion workers that they can withhold

the portion of their dues that is used for political purposes. He announced the plan on March 20, and he announced it again this week.

Sometimes, Mr. Bush attracts news reports with recycled announcements, as he did with the anti-union measure. But more often, the announcements go virtually unnoticed.

Paper Says Pulitzer-Winner's Work Was Its Own

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Sloyan, a reporter for the New York newspaper Newsday who was awarded a Pulitzer Prize last week for international reporting, has become embroiled in a dispute about whether he was first to report some previously undisclosed details of the Gulf War.

The editors of Army Times, an independent weekly published in Springfield, Virginia, say much of Mr. Sloyan's information appeared earlier in their newspaper.

"I think his digging was into our files," said James S. Doyle, editorial director of Army Times Publishing Co. "I think we probably have written a letter of complaint to Newsday, which is based in Melville, New York."

In a memorandum comparing the stories, Tom Donnelly, the editor of Army Times, concluded, "That's our Pulitzer."

Mr. Sloyan acknowledged that he saw two Army Times articles before finishing two of his prize-winning reports but said that, in both cases, he had completed extensive interviews with soldiers and officials at army bases in the United States and abroad. He said his reports were based entirely on his reporting.

"I didn't see any reason to attribute anything to Army Times," Mr. Sloyan said. "If they're accusing me of wrongdoing or impropriety, I'm very upset by that. I think it has no basis in fact."

"They did their story, and I did mine. Mine was superior," Mr. Sloyan said. "If they're accusing me of wrongdoing or impropriety, I'm very upset by that. I think it has no basis in fact."

Trade publications often complain that newspapers and magazines appropriate their stories without giving credit, but it is rare that such a dispute involves a Pulitzer Prize.

Newsday's editor, Anthony Marro, said that if Mr. Doyle was "trying to put a taint on an impressive piece of work, he's wrong."

"We never said every detail was exclusive," Mr. Marro said. "We said we believed ours was the most compelling, the most detailed, the most complete."

Mr. Doyle said he did not enter the Pulitzer competition because "if we had submitted that stuff, it would have gotten put in the round file."

Part of the dispute involves a tank battle in Iraq on Feb. 27 in which several U.S. soldiers were killed by "friendly fire."

On Oct. 7, Army Times published a long account of the battle by Steve Vogel.

On Nov. 10, Mr. Sloyan's long account of the battle said, "The American public has been told lit-

tle about the landmark battle and the fratricide that resulted."

Mr. Doyle said this was "a big misrepresentation" because of the earlier Army Times report.

The second dispute involves several paragraphs in two Army Times stories in March and August last year, which said U.S. forces had buried alive some Iraqi soldiers in their trenches. Two days before Mr. Sloyan's article on the subject was published Sept. 12, Army Times editors say, Newsday dispatched a courier to pick up a copy of their articles.

Mr. Sloyan's story, which was far more detailed, charged that thousands of Iraqi soldiers — a figure the army says is greatly exaggerated — had been buried in more than 70 miles (115 kilometers) of trenches and that this had been "hidden from public view." The army says it disclosed this in a news conference in Kansas, but Mr. Sloyan says even the army's top spokesman was unaware of it.

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Wrong Bolts, and Jet Lost Windshield

LONDON — Workers installed an airliner windshield using the wrong size bolts, causing a pilot to be sucked halfway out of the cockpit, a report said.

The Department of Transport report into the June 1990 accident aboard a British Airways BAC-111 said that 84 of the 90 bolts used to fit the windshield were too small.

It said that the maintenance technician who installed the windshield was not wearing his spectacles, that his work was not checked

Eve Merriam, 75, Poet and Author, Dies

Her musical "The Club," was staged by Tom O'Horgan in 1976. It portrayed men in a private club making derogatory remarks about women — with the man played by actress.

"Out of Our Fathers' House," her portrayal of prominent American women such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was presented at the White House in 1978 and shown on public television's "Great Performances" series.

Her book of urban poems, "The Inner City Mother Goose" (1969), drew attacks from a judge, police officials and others who said it glamorized crime and denigrated people with lines like "Run, run father, go away; Welfare worker is due today." She defended the book as misunderstood. Others praised its realism.

Rain Delays Repairs to Stop Chicago Underground Flood

CHICAGO — Heavy rains on Wednesday halted efforts to staunch the leak causing Chicago's largest scale underground flood, but power was restored to part of the blacked-out Loop, the city's business district.

Some experts said the leak highlighted the neglected state of the nation's infrastructure.

"The Chicago flood is more than a crack in a retaining wall," said Representative Norman Y. Mineta, a Democrat of California, senior member of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. "It's the shape of things to come in America unless we reverse

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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KABUL: Russians Thin Embassy After Rebels Gain

(Continued from page 1)

Russians might try to overrun Kabul and pre-empt a United Nations-sponsored peace plan for an orderly transfer of power from General Najibullah to a 15-member temporary council and then to a neutral interim government.

General Najibullah, the former secret police chief installed by the Soviets in May 1986, has promised to surrender all executive powers to an agreed interim government, but the speed of events prompted the

UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, to announce plans for a 15-man neutral council to take office within days.

A UN special envoy, Benon Sevan, who is trying to reach an accord on a neutral council to take power, said in Islamabad that he did not believe his plans had been damaged.

But some mujahidin officials said UN plans might have been overtaken by events.

out of control completely," said a supporter of the former king, Zahir Shah. "Things are now moving too fast for anybody. If this continues there will not be any orderly handover. There will be complete civil war. Nobody will be able to control Kabul. There will be street fighting and all sorts of things."

Bagram and Chankar apparently fell as a result of deals between the mujahidin and government commanders who decided to defect along with their men and weapons.

(Reuters, AP, NYT, AFP)

YELTSIN: Legislature Supports Efforts at Reform

(Continued from page 1)

would only be possible to adopt them "in accordance with the present-day social and economic situation."

Killing in Enclave Is Called Accident

MOSCOW — The leader of the separatist enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh was killed in an accidental shooting, local government investigators said Wednesday, according to ITAR-Tass.

The fatal shooting occurred on Tuesday of Artur Mirkuchyan, 34, chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakh parliament.

The parliamentary chairman, Russian I. Khasbulatov, told the Congress that the main purpose of the declaration was to reassure the world that Russia would continue to carry out economic reforms.

But he said that the document did not have any legal force and should not be interpreted as a backing down by the Congress, which includes a sizable contingent of former Communist apparatchiks.

Economic measures adopted by the Congress in a controversial resolution on Saturday included lower taxes, the indexing of salaries for many state employees, and inflation-proof savings accounts.

The government argues that these steps would lead to a crippling budget deficit, hyperinflation, and the forfeiture of a \$24

billion dollar aid package recently put together by the United States and other industrialized countries.

By threatening to resign, the government effectively made the point that many of the measures proposed by the Congress were impossible to carry out in view of the crisis-ridden state of the Russian economy.

But the government has also laid itself open to attacks if it is unable to deliver on promises to stabilize the Russian economy by the end of the year and halt a decline in living standards.

For the moment, the Yeltsin camp appears to have abandoned ambitious plans for constitutional reform that would have created a strong American-style presidency and deprived the legislature of its right to control the government.



President George Bush greeting well-wishers at an Air National Guard base in Mount Clemens, Michigan, during a campaign stop.

With UN Sanctions, Profiteers Perk Up

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service
VALLETTA, Malta — John Portelli, one of the directors of Virtu Ferries, is preparing for the

windfall he expects from United Nations sanctions against Libya. He and his partners, who rent large vessels, plan to begin a shuttle service five days a week between Tripoli and Valletta. The vessels can carry 330 people, allowing visitors and Libyans alike to evade the air embargo and travel to and from the Libyan capital.

"We have had a lot of requests for the service from a variety of people, including embassies and oil companies," he said. "For now, the number of users of the service is an unknown quantity. It's a new market."

And Mr. Portelli is not alone. Egyptians, Tunisians and Maltese have been setting up alternative means of travel, including new bus and air links, that meet the letter, if not the spirit, of the embargo.

"We know the sanctions, for now, are largely symbolic," an American official said. "Libya and its neighbors have found all sorts of ways to skirt the embargo, but if nothing else this will be a public recognition that Libya has become a pariah nation."

The sanctions call for severing all links with Libya, reductions in Libya's diplomatic staff abroad

LIBYA: Sanctions Begin

(Continued from page 1)

Libya's alleged role in the bombing of a Berlin disco.

The Libyans who agreed to appear before television cameras expressed support for Colonel Gadhafi's defiance of the Security Council. But behind the scenes, reporters said many expressed dejection about Libya's isolation, which comes as the country had been opening up commercially. They said that they hoped Colonel Gadhafi would back down and deliver up the two men.

Still, analysts said it would be difficult for the colonel to hand the men over because of the impact of such a gesture on his own ruling clan.

"To yield up the pair would have been to show his insiders that loyalty does not pay, to strip away the aura of invincibility his regime enjoys and to persuade the disparate and ineffectual emigre opposition — already encouraged by the Lockerbie affair — that their hour may at last be at hand," wrote David Hirsh, a veteran commentator on the Arab world, in the Guardian newspaper.

Relatives of American victims of the Lockerbie bombing expressed support for the sanctions, but some British relatives were skeptical. Pamela Dix, whose brother died in the bombing, told BBC Radio that the measures could only further harm the search for the real killers.

"As they stand right now the sanctions can only be symbolic," she said. "I can't see how they will serve any useful purpose in themselves other than possibly to frighten innocent people in Libya."

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, speaking during a visit to Beijing, said he would continue efforts to find a solution but ruled out any compromise.

There are about 5,000 Britons, 500 to 1,000 Americans and 250 Frenchmen among the estimated 1 million foreigners in Libya. Many have decided to remain in the country despite the prospect of sanctions. Although others have faced delays in obtaining exit visas, diplomats say there has been no concerted official campaign to force them to stay.

Egyptian officials have already arranged with the Libyans to take passengers from airports along their common border. Under the agreement, the Libyans will fly passengers to Tobruk, 90 miles from the Egyptian border. The passengers will then take shuttle buses to the town of Sidi Barrani, 45 miles east of the border and be flown on to Cairo or other points within Egypt.

The Maltese will supplement the one large Libyan passenger vessel that runs about once a week with five new ferry routes, nearly tripling the number of seats available to those who want to travel five hours in a catamaran, or nine hours in a passenger boat.

Before the sanctions began, Libyan Arab Airline officials were busy issuing tickets for flights before the deadline. "I have not received any orders to stop issuing tickets," said a Libyan air official in Cairo. "I can still issue tickets. The flights are the same."

Mandela Offers Thanks to Jews

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela on Wednesday thanked Jews for helping the black liberation movement. In a Passover message, the African National Congress president said the biblical story of Moses leading the Jews from Egyptian slavery inspired black South Africans today.

"As a movement, the ANC recognizes the particularly outstanding contribution that the South African Jewish community has made to the struggle for freedom and social justice," Mr. Mandela said.

The statement appeared aimed at reconciling Mr. Mandela with Jews, who strongly oppose his continued support for the Palestine Liberation Organization's call for a homeland.

Swiss Crime at Record High

The Associated Press

BERN — Crime and drug deaths in Switzerland reached all-time highs last year, the government said.

PERU: Is American Support for Democracy Practical?

(Continued from page 1)

they are faced jointly, with a comprehensive strategy for both. Peru will fail, according to Robert A. Pastor, an expert on Latin America at Emory University in Atlanta.

Private administration officials say that Mr. Fujimori should be elected for a national referendum of plebiscite to give him special powers, or organized a special constitutional assembly to push through the reforms he wanted.

He clearly has the popular support, officials argue, so why not use it in a constitutional manner that would not have jeopardized his international aid and backing?

Beyond that, when State Department officials are asked what, if anything, Washington would be prepared to do to help ensure that a restoration of democracy in Peru would not lead to a restoration of the status quo, they answer by pointing to the various aid programs that were in the works. If

combined with democratically approved reforms by Mr. Fujimori, the officials contend, these programs could help lead Peru out of crisis.

Those arguments sound similar to ones used by administration officials months ago, when asked why they were not doing more to aid the former Soviet Union. They would point to the long list of things they were doing, even while acknowledging privately that they knew they were not sufficient.

"The historic mistake of the United States in Latin America is to be preoccupied elsewhere and to disengage and neglect the hemisphere at a time of great opportunity, great danger or both," said a senior administration Latin affairs expert. "One of the dangers of our current national mood is that we are going to repeat that mistake."

The Rafsanjani Victory: Double-Edged

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service
TEHRAN — President Hashemi Rafsanjani is emerging from Iran's parliamentary elections with both a strong mandate to rebuild the country and the toughest challenge of his political career.

If the final outcome of the elections reflects what appears to be an overwhelming victory for his followers, Mr. Rafsanjani will be hard-pressed to come up with another bogymen to blame for Iran's problems.

For the first time in the country's 13-year-old revolution, there will be no outside force to blame for the absence of prosperity — not the policies of the shah's regime, not the turmoil of its overthrow, not the eight-year war with Iraq, not the obstreperous parliament dominated by revolutionary purists. If the president tries to find new enemies, a restless population just will not believe him.

Supporters of the clerical leader's policies continued to sweep the polls as the government announced more results from the provinces. The official Iranian press agency IRNA reported that Mr. Rafsanjani's supporters had won the ma-

majority of the 132 seats already decided in the 270-seat legislature. And, in the percent of the vote counted in Tehran, Rafsanjani supporters continued to hold the lead in 29 of its 30 seats, according to the Interior Ministry.

Even in Khomeini, the village in central Iran where Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the former spiritual leader, was born, a medical doctor who ran as an independent received the most votes.

Iranians and the outside world both have high expectations of Mr. Rafsanjani and are eager to see what will result from his drive for economic change and closer ties with the West, now that he seems assured of support from a clear majority in parliament. But his plans will take time to carry out, while the country is expecting results right away.

"He is likely to continue with a very careful policy," said a diplomat with public opinion that is expecting miracles.

The nation's five-year plan, which continues until 1996, is

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LIBYA: Sanctions Begin

(Continued from page 1)

Libya's alleged role in the bombing of a Berlin disco.

The Libyans who agreed to appear before television cameras pressed support for Colonel Gaddafi's defiance of the Security Council. But behind the scenes, they said many expressed concern about Libya's isolation, especially as the country had been opening up commercially. They said that they hoped Colonel Gaddafi would back down and step up the pace.

But analysts said it would be difficult for the colonel to back down ever because of the impact such a gesture on his own clan.

To hold up the pace would have been to show his insiders that he does not pay to strip away the aura of invincibility his regime has and to persuade the domestic and international change opponents — already encouraged by the last war — that their hour has not yet come.

Heidi, a veteran commentator in the Arab world, in the *Guardian* newspaper.

Relative to American victims of the Lockerbie bombing, some support for the sanctions in the British press were also for Pamela Dy, whose brother died in the bombing. BBC Radio 4's program could only have been a matter of time for the real thing.

As the stand right now is a matter of time, it may be symbolic and a useful purpose in the scheme of things than possibly to help an innocent people in Libya.

The UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, speaking during a visit to Beijing, said he would continue to try to find a solution but ruled out any compromise.

There are about 5,000 Libyans, 500 to 1,000 Americans and 3,000 Frenchmen among the estimated 100,000 foreigners in Libya. He has demanded to remain in the country during the prospect of no war. Although others have the delay in returning civil visit, he formally says there has been no serious effort to campaign to help them.

Mandela Offers Thanks to Jews

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela on Wednesday thanked Jews for their role in the black struggle for freedom in a Passover message. He said the National Congress Party and the black struggle for freedom in the 1950s were inspired by the Jewish people's fight against slavery in the United States.

Mandela said the ANC is particularly grateful to the Jewish community in South Africa for its role in the struggle for freedom and justice.

The message appeared in the newspaper. Mr. Mandela will have a message for the Passover celebration in the city of Johannesburg.

Swiss Crime Record High

BERNE — Crime and drug use in Switzerland reached new heights in 1991, the government said.

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U.S. Links Wanted, North Korea Hints Kim, Turning 80, Predicts 'Spring' for Diplomatic Ties

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PYONGYANG, North Korea — Amid huge, regimented celebrations to mark his 80th birthday on Wednesday, Kim Il Sung, the North Korean dictator, sent a strong signal that he wants better relations with the United States.

In an interview with The Washington Times published Wednesday, Mr. Kim said he would welcome a U.S. Embassy in Pyongyang and would turn over more remains of U.S. soldiers from the Korean War.

"There is spring between the people of our country and the people of the United States, spring begins," the newspaper quoted Mr. Kim as saying.

The Times said it talked to Mr. Kim on Tuesday at his palace here. It was the first time in years he had granted an interview to a U.S. publication.

In another possible measure of reconciliation, North Korean television for the first time showed what was identified as the North's nuclear complex at Yongbyon and reported that three nuclear plants — only one of which is complete — would be opened to international inspection.

The report also said the complex included a uranium processing plant, but claimed there was no plutonium reprocessing installation in the country. It said the nation was studying reprocessing methods.

The West has been applying pressure on North Korea to allow

international inspection of nuclear plants that the United States says are part of a national effort to build an atomic bomb.

North Korea, which long has refused to accept inspection, ratified a safeguards agreement earlier this month with the International Atomic Energy Agency. It is now required to submit an inventory by the end of May of the nuclear plants to be inspected.

In an encouraging sign, David Kyd, information director for the atomic energy agency, said North Korean representatives had told the agency that they expected to provide the inventory by "mid-May."

In his interview, Mr. Kim was quoted as saying that his government was "quite ready to receive the inspection from outside."

In Seoul, an American official said the United States had delivered 150,000 tons of wheat to North Korea under Commerce Department authorization for a total of \$1.2 billion dollars in sales. The official said it was the first such sale ever made by the United States to North Korea, which has been suffering from food shortages.

Mr. Kim's birthday is easily the biggest event on the reclusive nation's calendar. Evidence of the slavish personality cult built since he became totalitarian ruler in 1948 was evident throughout the capital, which was decorated with birthday slogans, some in flashing neon.

(AP, Reuters, AFP, WP)



Kim Il Sung during his birthday festivities Wednesday, the biggest event on North Korea's calendar.

Vietnam Adopts New Charter

HANOI — In a session prolonged by heated debate, the National Assembly adopted a new constitution on Wednesday guaranteeing economic freedoms while preserving the Communist Party's political leadership.

A parliamentary source said the deputies voted to approve the charter after three weeks of article-by-article discussions.

The new constitution differs radically from its 1980 predecessor on the economic front, institutionalizing the market-oriented policies adopted by Vietnam in the last five years, political sources said.

The political changes are more limited, with the charter stipulating notably that the Communist Party should provide "leadership" to the country while leaving day-to-day administration to the prime minister.

On the foreign relations front, the constitution drops references to Vietnam's wars against France, the United States and China in favor of a new policy of developing relations with all countries, regardless of their ideology.

The deputies also passed a state budget, a new electoral law and a bill streamlining and strengthening the National Assembly during the first session to run into overtime. It was originally scheduled to conclude Saturday.

Key areas of debate included the role of the Communist Party, with a conservative minority arguing that it should not be restricted to a hands-off leadership role, the sources said.

Even with its civil role restricted, the party maintains direct control over the army, they said.

The deputies also agreed to replace the collegial presidency with a single head of state who will combine both ceremonial and substantive roles.

General elections are expected to be held in July, with the new president most likely to be chosen later from the top echelon of the party Politburo.

The issue of land ownership also provoked heated debate, with the new constitution stipulating that land remains the property of the state but that it can be allotted for long-term use and transferred by the user.

Also on the economic front, it guarantees that neither foreign or Vietnamese-owned property will be nationalized.

Vietnamese are also assured of the right to own the means of production, to start their own businesses and enter joint ventures with foreign companies — activities that landed some entrepreneurs in prison in the 1980s.

But another article stipulates that the state can requisition property if necessary at market prices for reasons of national security.

In Philippine Election, Mudslingers and Gunslingers Take Up the Fight

By William Branigan

MANILA — As the Philippine election campaign enters its final month, the mud is flying thick and fast in the former colony that Washington once envisioned as a beacon of democracy in Asia.

Candidates and voters here lament that the Philippine campaign has degenerated into excessive mudslinging and personal attacks, with little emphasis on real issues, and election-related violence that has killed 21 people so far.

The latest "issue" is the sanity of one or more of the seven presidential candidates. Then there are the usual charges traded by rival camps, accusing opponents of involvement in everything from embezzlement to murder. Given the history of Philippine politics, it is taken for granted that some of these charges are true.

Besides the presidential contenders, about 80,000 candidates are competing for 17,285 elected positions in the May 11 elections. At stake are 24 Senate seats, 200 seats in the House of Representatives, 73 governorships, 1,602 mayoralties and thousands of other local posts.

Despite the killings linked to the vote, the Philippine Commission on Elections, known as Comelec, has characterized the campaign as relatively peaceful, pointing out that 150 people were killed in the 1986 presidential elections, 87 in the 1987 congressional polls and 149 in the 1988 local elections.

With no clear favorite among the seven contenders for the presidency and no provision for a runoff election, the winning candidate may emerge with less than 25 percent of the vote. Combined with candidates' traditional reluctance to concede defeat, this possibility has aroused fears that the next president

would have too weak a mandate and face too much chaos to govern effectively.

Most analysts, including U.S. diplomats, consider the three main contenders for the presidency to be the House speaker, Ramon Mitra, the former defense secretary, Fidel V. Ramos, and the billionaire business tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco Jr.

Mr. Mitra, 64, is backed by the most formidable political machine, the Struggle of the Democratic Filipino Party, but he has been hamstrung by his image as a traditional, patronage politician. Mr. Ramos, 64, won the endorsement of President Corason C. Aquino but lacks political organization. Mr. Cojuangco, Mrs. Aquino's estranged cousin, bills himself as an efficient manager but is dogged by his reputation as a former crony of the late president Ferdinand E. Marcos, and a beneficiary of his monopolistic economic policies.

Three other candidates — the widow of the former president, Imelda R. Marcos, the former Senate president, Jovito Salonga, and Vice President Salvador H. Laurel — are given little chance of winning.

The leading dark-horse contender is Miriam Defensor Santiago, 46, a former immigration commissioner and agrarian reform secretary. Although she lacks political machinery, she has a fiery campaigning style and uses tough anti-corruption oratory.

In its latest survey of more than 138,000 respondents, Radio Veritas, a station run by the Roman Catholic Church, showed Miss Santiago leading with 21 percent of the vote.

In second place with 14.3 percent, according to the survey, was Joseph Estrada, a senator and former movie idol who has since dropped out to become Mr. Cojuangco's vice presidential running mate. Trailing him were Mr. Ramos with 13.9 percent, Mr. Mitra with 13.2 and Mr. Cojuangco with 12.6.

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Candidates should have the following qualifications:

- University degree in business, management, computer science or other relevant discipline plus degree in chartered accountancy;
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- Proven experience of supervising financial and accounting teams during restructuring exercises and proven general management skills, with an emphasis on dynamism and leadership;
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An appointment will be offered for an initial period of two or three years. Applications from male or female candidates, nationals of OECD Member countries, with detailed curriculum vitae, in French or English, specifying "Budget" should be sent to: Human Resource Management Division, OECD, 2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 18. Closing date for applications: 30th April 1992. Only shortlisted candidates will receive an acknowledgement.

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sought for Modern Physics International, the leading global, English-language monthly magazine of the plastics industry, published by McGraw-Hill. Technical background and experience a plus, fluent German preferred. Competitive salary, comprehensive benefits. Please forward resume to: Mrs. McGraw-Hill Publications, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020-1097, USA. Tel: 212-512-2000. Fax: 212-512-2001.

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video, audio, American, 32, seeks position as writer with company or agency in European city. Have 10 years' experience in Public Relations, Advertising, Marketing and Advertising writing in USA and Europe. Contact: Joseph, 1111, 2221, 2221, 2221, 2221, 2221.

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Therapist seeks place or job in therapeutic or recreational institution or hotel in Paris, Brussels, Athens, or British Isles. Contact: 1111, 2221, 2221, 2221, 2221, 2221.

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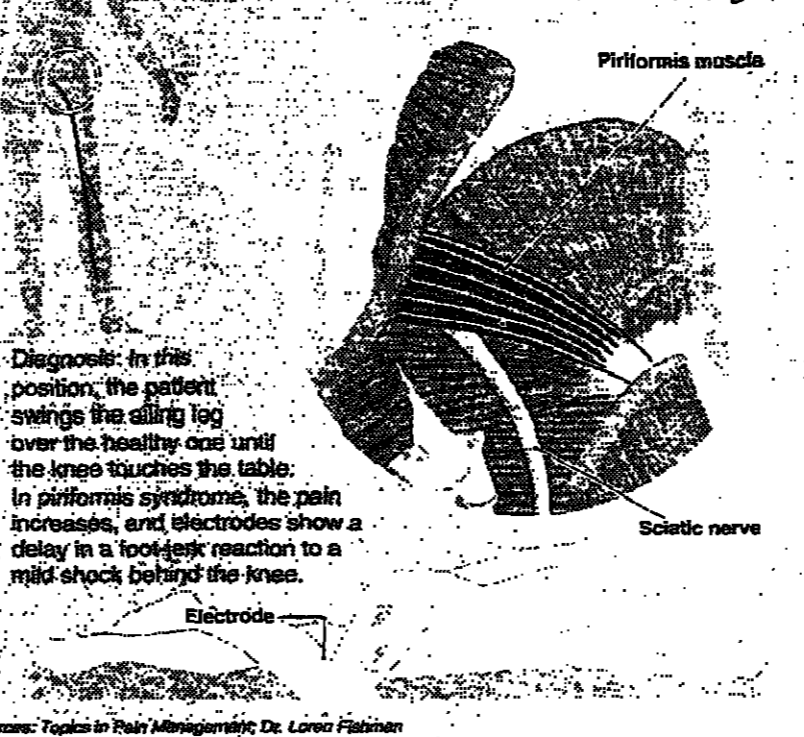
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

Finding a Muscular Culprit in Pain

In some cases of sciatica, the piriformis muscle, deep in the buttocks, compresses the sciatic nerve, which runs down the lower spine to the calf. The result is severe pain, typically in the upper buttock on one side, that radiates down the thigh.



Source: Topics in Pain Management, Dr. Loren Fishman

Sciatica: New Findings On Old Source of Pain

A Little-Used Muscle Is Often the Cause

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When consulted by a patient with crippling back pain that radiates down the leg, a doctor's first thought is that a protruding disk in the lower spine may be pressing on the sciatic nerve. And very often, that is indeed the cause of the pain popularly called sciatica.

But not always. As some experts have discovered, at least one in five cases of sciatica is caused, not by a herniated disk or muscle spasm in the back, but by a little-known muscle—the piriformis—deep in the buttock. Normally, the muscle helps turn the hip out and raise the leg to the side.

Under a variety of circumstances, the piriformis muscle can entrap the sciatic nerve, which runs from the lower spine down the back of the leg all the way to the back of the lower calf.

When the entrapped nerve is compressed or irritated, the result can be searing, debilitating pain that can interfere with work or play.

Piriformis syndrome, as the disorder is called, can happen to almost anyone—a 40-year-old man who played tennis, a 72-year-old golfer, a 31-year-old woman who shovelled snow, a masseuse, a yoga enthusiast, an obese woman with a sedentary job, a scrawny schoolboy who sat on a hard chair, a woman with one leg shorter than the other, a man who missed a step and caught himself just before falling, a woman who did fall downstairs on her rear.

According to Dr. Loren M. Fishman, a rehabilitation medicine specialist at Flushing Hospital Medical Center in New York, many patients are plagued for months or years with the pain of piriformis syndrome that is misdiagnosed and therefore improperly treated.

In addition to being mistaken for spinal disk disease, the syndrome may be confused with gynecological, gastrointestinal or other problems in the pelvic region.

Unless the examining physician thinks at the outset that piriformis syndrome could be the cause of the patient's discomfort, costly and unnecessary tests may be ordered, including CAT scans and MRI (magnetic resonance imaging).

Dr. Fishman and others have shown that piriformis syndrome can be diagnosed on the basis of a good medical history and clinical examination, supplemented by an electronic test that measures the speed of messages transmitted through the sciatic nerve.

Patients typically have a pain in the upper buttock (usually only on one side) that radiates down the thigh and sometimes to the lower leg.

Dr. Fishman found there is a significant delay in a report in the Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Dr. Fishman and his colleague, Dr. Patricia A. Zybert, a statistician at Columbia University, described their very promising findings using this means of diagnosing piriformis syndrome in 34 patients.

ALTHOUGH some doctors believe that piriformis syndrome does not produce neurological damage, Fishman has found that if the problem has existed for a long time, it can—as disk disease can—result in muscular weakness or impaired sensations in the affected leg or foot.

Doctors differ somewhat in their approach to treating piriformis syndrome, although in a vast majority of cases they have found that conservative treatment works. Patients are taught exercises that stretch the piriformis muscle and relax its grip on the sciatic nerve.

The exercises are often supplemented with deep heat and ultrasound treatments and deep massage to the buttock. Some doctors also inject the piriformis muscle with a painkiller and perhaps with a steroid to relieve irritation.

IN BRIEF

World's Biggest Telescope Installed on Hawaiian Peak

ATOP MAUNA KEA, Hawaii (AP)—The installation of the world's largest telescope, which scientists say will provide new views of how stars, galaxies and the universe itself evolves, has been completed.

The last of 36 half-ton hexagonal segments was lowered into place Tuesday at the W. M. Keck Observatory at the 13,600-foot (4,080-meter) summit of the dormant Mauna Kea volcano on Hawaii Island. Together the segments form a 10-meter mirror surface.

Bare Madagascan Primate Is Born in U.S. Captivity

WASHINGTON (WP)—An eye-aye—the world's rarest, strangest and least known primate—has been born in captivity outside its native Madagascar, the first verified case. Scientists at the Duke University Primate Center said it occurred at the center on April 5.

The unexpected appearance of the 5-ounce infant offers hope that the animal, long thought to be nearly extinct, can be preserved through a breeding program. "It bodes very well for the future of these animals," said Kenneth Glander, administrative director of the center in Durham, North Carolina, which specializes in primates, the more primitive of the two branches of the primate order.

Hepatitis B Infection Cited As a Threat to Dentists

WASHINGTON (WP)—Dentists who are afraid of treating patients infected with the AIDS virus, an Alabama study suggests, often overlook the risk posed by the hepatitis B virus. Yet a dentist is 57 times more likely to become infected by a patient with hepatitis B than by a patient with HIV, which causes AIDS, according to researchers of the University of Alabama School of Public Health and the Harvard School of Public Health.

Hepatitis B virus is not only more prevalent but more easily transmitted than the AIDS virus, the researchers said. The risk of dying from hepatitis B, while very low, is about 1.7 greater than the risk of becoming infected with the universally fatal AIDS virus.

Only 31 percent of dentists in a 1990 survey said they would knowingly treat HIV-infected patients, but 73 percent said they would treat patients with hepatitis B. A vaccine against hepatitis B is available, but only 40 percent of dentists in the survey had been immunized.

Tough Controls Urged on Court Use of DNA

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The chairman of a National Academy of Sciences panel studying the forensic technique of DNA fingerprinting has asserted that laboratories analyzing DNA should be held to higher standards.

DNA fingerprinting, also known as DNA typing, is a method of identifying individuals from a tiny sample of their genetic material. Since hair, semen and other body tissues are often available at the scenes of crimes, DNA typing is a useful and powerful method of identifying the DNA of each cell to a suspect's DNA, and also of clearing a person of suspicion in the event of a mismatch.

ability of using DNA typing in forensic science, saying that the method, when performed properly, can be invaluable in solving crimes.

But it also called for very strict standards to be met to assure that the technique is performed properly in crime laboratories and that its results are accurate. The panel urged that scientists should set the standards. It is not reasonable, the committee said, to expect judges and jurors to weigh and evaluate complex technical arguments over whether a laboratory's test results are reliable.

The academy report recommends that laboratories undertaking DNA analyses meet a high set of specified standards and submit to accreditation by a group independent of the Justice Department.

But at a press conference in Washington on Tuesday, the panel chairman, Dr. Victor A. McKusick, a geneticist at John Hopkins Uni-

versity in Baltimore, said "We think that DNA can be used in court without interruption."

ANOTHER panel member, Dr. Thomas Marr, a molecular geneticist at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, said his understanding was that the committee did not mean to call for a moratorium. But he said he believed that no laboratory, including the FBI's, currently complied with the standards recommended by the committee and therefore that an effective moratorium was implied.

Several law professors who study science in the courtroom said that in their view these recommendations were tantamount to saying that DNA evidence should not be admissible at this time.

DNA Neufeld, a defense lawyer who handles DNA cases, agreed, saying "There's no question that it says that."

But Dr. McKusick disagreed with this interpretation, dismissing it as "nipping."

Dr. Marr said he simply did not realize that the group had written such a strong statement. "I've read the report a million times and we probably had 50 outside reviewers," yet no one had mentioned the implications of the language of the report, he said.

In the end, it is not the words of the committee chairman but the actual words of the document that will be fought over in court, said Randolph Jonakait, a New York University law professor. "Here you have a disinterested scientific panel, in some sense the only people who have looked at this in a disinterested way," he said, "and they are saying that until quality control systems are in place you shouldn't be sending people to jail based on DNA evidence."

"Certainly, defense lawyers are going to argue that this should be the standard."

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their performance metrics, and other financial data. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'MAIN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES', and 'OTHER FUNDS'.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Milosevic Should Go

Slobodan Milosevic, strongman of Serbia and wrecker of Yugoslavia, may not be as ruthless and reckless as Saddam Hussein...

Afghanistan's Turn

The last and hardest of the Cold War wars, in Afghanistan, is finally coming within range of political solution.

Calamity in Chicago

Chicago, which has known the wrath of ice, wind and fire, now knows something about flooding waters.

Other Comment

Mickey Better Watch Out

Since Henry James at least, the encounter of America and Europe has been the archetypal encounter of innocence and experience.

Hemingway packaged French experience of that sort for export to America...

But now innocence has become the export crop. Walt Disney offered American innocence for sale first to his fellow Americans...

Let's Take Another, Longer Look at China

By Robert W. Barnett

WASHINGTON—Something tantamount to theological certainty is being argued among Americans over George Bush's refusal to place conditions on most-favored-nation treatment of China's trade with the United States.

China's Confucian neighbors were, as were all Americans, horrified witnesses of the tragic drama of June 4, 1989, in Beijing.

Time Passes for Hong Kong and Still Bush Waits

By Andrew B. Brick

WASHINGTON—Hong Kong has in many ways become a vital cultural and economic outpost for the United States in Asia.

of the 1984 joint declaration by Beijing and London in which China agrees to respect self-rule and capitalism in Hong Kong for at least 50 years.

business confidence that would be caused by ending China's most-favored-nation trading status.

Regional China Cards, to Play Warily

By Gerald Segal

LONDON—The people of Hong Kong will be cheered by the Conservative Party's election victory in Britain.

As Guangdong Province is encouraged to forge links with Hong Kong, and Fujian thickens its ties with Taiwan...

Chinese rule in 1997 will lead to China's disintegration. But there is cause for concern about how Hong Kong and other states might deal with the challenge of Chinese regionalism.

What Did You Do in the Cold War?

By Donald Koblitz

BERLIN—The German people have a penchant for introspection. Their history in this century has given them lots of opportunity to practice.

Last month he was arrested and charged with blackmail. He spent several weeks in "investigatory detention." Thirty or so people of the tens of thousands who were freed through his efforts came forward to press charges because they were forced to sell property for laughable sums as the price of their freedom.

New Ways Take Hold In India

By Rajendra Bajpai

NEW DELHI—The road to a free market economy in India will be arduous, but already the benefits of reform are showing.

Regional China Cards, to Play Warily

Chinese rule in 1997 will lead to China's disintegration. But there is cause for concern about how Hong Kong and other states might deal with the challenge of Chinese regionalism.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

What Did You Do in the Cold War? By Donald Koblitz BERLIN—The German people have a penchant for introspection.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1892: Debutante Display LONDON—There are an unusual number of debutantes this year.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AA	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAE	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAJ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAK	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAO	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAQ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAU	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAV	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAW	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAZ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAL	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAP	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAS	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAT	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAU	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAV	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAW	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAZ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAL	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAP	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAS	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAT	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAU	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAV	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAW	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAZ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AA	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAE	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAI	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAJ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAK	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAO	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAQ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAU	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAV	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAW	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAZ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAL	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAP	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAS	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAT	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAU	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAV	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAW	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4
AAAZ	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2	+1/4

FRENCH: Maastricht Turmoil

(Continued from page 1)

the Maastricht treaties that allows EC citizens to vote in local elections wherever they live in the Community. The extreme right contends that change is a dangerous precedent that might lead to more political rights for France's substantial immigrant community of North African Muslims.

The debate is occurring in a national mood of pessimism and apathy about political initiatives — a mood that predisposes many French people to see the projected "super EC" as a front for expanded German power.

"We are set for an extraordinarily negative polemic, liable to mar the fresh national impetus of the leap into Europe," a conservative political adviser said.

While helping devise arguments against the Maastricht deal, the adviser acknowledges privately that the opposition is motivated by personal political ambitions, not a realistic alternative vision of a future Europe.

But Mr. Mitterrand, too, has helped provoke political static by handling the EC treaties alone and by refusing to lay the groundwork with other parties to smooth ratification. This tactic may help divide the president's opposition but

could damage France's credibility with its EC partners.

Government opinion polls show French people still supporting closer European integration by nearly a two-thirds majority.

But French opponents of Maastricht voice a gamut of worries. The National Front objects to what it sees as an internationalization of France. The Communist Party complains that Paris will no longer be able to protect jobs. Industrialists fear an open market. Greens oppose what they see as a Europe of technological progress at any cost.

The only allies of Mr. Mitterrand and his Socialist followers are former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his center-right party.

Mr. Chirac's party, which might be able to muster a blocking vote in the French Senate, is focusing its objections on constitutional changes needed to clear the way for ratification of the Maastricht treaties.

This technical argument, a Chirac aide said, is that "the British have an out and the Germans have given themselves a hedge by saying that they will have a final parliamentary consultation."

The aide added, "France should get at least as much as the Germans."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Great French Love: Dining Out Often

The French dine out about three times a week and spend almost 20 percent of their food budgets in restaurants and canteens, according to a study by the French National Statistics Institute.

The state-run agency said that in 1969 French people had, on average, 1.9 meals outside their homes each week. According to new calculations, that figure has risen to 2.8 overall, and to 5 for those aged between 18 and 25.

Since the 1960s, the French have cut back on their consumption of potatoes and cheap wine but stepped up their intake of cheese and yogurt.

But the quickening pace of life has left less time for cooking gastronomic delicacies. French people eat five times more frozen convenience foods than they did in 1979.

EC to Aid Sanctuary For Birds in Spain

The European Community is to help finance a plan for the environmental conservation of Spain's Doñana National Park, Europe's biggest sanctuary for migratory birds, according to EC officials.

The EC regional development commissioner, Bruce Milten, discussed the issue this week with Manuel Chaves, who heads the Andalusia regional government, and agreed to help finance a plan to develop the area around Doñana in ways that would not harm the environment, an EC official said.

The Doñana park, a 30,730-hectare (125,280-acre) marshland on Spain's southern Atlantic coast, is a sanctuary for 125 species of migratory birds.

The project would encourage high-quality "ecological" tourism, such as bird-watching vacations. It would replace rice fields, which are said to drain the marshland, with less water-consuming forms of farming. It would also ban the construction of large tourist resorts in the area.

Around Europe

Europe's plastic surgeons said this week that they saw no reason to stop using silicone breast implants despite a U.S. moratorium on the implants.

"At present there is no scientific evidence to reconsider using these implants," representatives of 12 national European plastic surgery societies said after weekend talks in Amsterdam. The implants — sacs filled with silicone gel — were temporarily withdrawn from the U.S. market Jan. 6 pending a safety review.

Florence officials are investigating whether damage to the Ponte Vecchio, the city's medieval bridge, stems from a decision to route bus services along the banks of the Arno River. Masonry and plaster have fallen off at the north end of the 14th-century bridge, which is laden with jewelry stores. Critics said the damage could have been caused by the 19 bus services that were recently rerouted along roads on the northern bank of the Arno. Some of the bridge's storekeepers say the windows of their boutiques rattle every time a bus passes.

Germany will begin marking its postage stamps on Jan. 1 with the single word "Deutschland" for the first time in its history, replacing the words Deutsche Bundespost, or German Federal Post Office, which Bonn has used since 1949, a Post-Ministry spokesman said.

"Stamps usually carry the name of their country, not of an institution," he said, adding that the country's official name, Federal Republic of Germany, was too long to be used on a stamp.

German stamps carried the name Deutsches Reich, or German Empire, from unification under Bismarck in 1871 until early in World War II. In the early 1940s, the name Grossdeutsches Reich, or Greater German Empire, appeared on stamps. After Germany was defeated and divided, the West named its stamps after its post office while East Germany marked them with DDR, the German abbreviation for German Democratic Republic.

An Irishman said he dipped his pen in Holy Water before filling in his national lottery ticket to find that he had won 200,000 Irish punts (\$320,000). The man, who did not reveal his name, said he had used different numbers every week but had never won. "Then one evening I dipped my pen into a bottle of Holy Water and marked a selection of random numbers," he said when collecting his prize in Dublin this week.

Sytske Looijen



CATHAY PACIFIC FIRST

On exhibition above are but a few of the many enhancements of CATHAY PACIFIC FIRST, the Renaissance of first class travel.

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6. New First Ambassadors. Dedicated check-in assistants.

The new CATHAY PACIFIC FIRST service and cuisine are now offered on all flights. Cabin conversion will be completed on long-haul routes by mid-April and on short-hauls by June.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Table inside the marketplace prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the stock exchanges. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

IBM	125.00	125.00
Microsoft	34.00	34.00
Apple	45.00	45.00
Oracle	28.00	28.00
Sun	22.00	22.00
Lucent	18.00	18.00
Motorola	15.00	15.00
Intel	12.00	12.00
AT&T	10.00	10.00
Verizon	8.00	8.00
WorldCom	7.00	7.00
Sprint	6.00	6.00
Qwest	5.00	5.00
Level 3	4.00	4.00
Southwest	3.00	3.00
Delta	2.00	2.00
American	1.50	1.50
United	1.00	1.00
JetBlue	0.50	0.50
Allegiant	0.25	0.25
Southwest	0.10	0.10
Delta	0.05	0.05
American	0.02	0.02
United	0.01	0.01
JetBlue	0.00	0.00
Allegiant	0.00	0.00

IBM	125.00	125.00
Microsoft	34.00	34.00
Apple	45.00	45.00
Oracle	28.00	28.00
Sun	22.00	22.00
Lucent	18.00	18.00
Motorola	15.00	15.00
Intel	12.00	12.00
AT&T	10.00	10.00
Verizon	8.00	8.00
WorldCom	7.00	7.00
Sprint	6.00	6.00
Qwest	5.00	5.00
Level 3	4.00	4.00
Southwest	3.00	3.00
Delta	2.00	2.00
American	1.50	1.50
United	1.00	1.00
JetBlue	0.50	0.50
Allegiant	0.25	0.25
Southwest	0.10	0.10
Delta	0.05	0.05
American	0.02	0.02
United	0.01	0.01
JetBlue	0.00	0.00
Allegiant	0.00	0.00

(Continued on next page)



The Swire Group

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Treaty Tongue Tangle

One of the five principal goals of European union, the Maastricht agreement states, is:

"To maintain in full the *acquis communautaire* and build on it with a view to considering through the procedure referred to in Article W 2 to what extent the policies and forms of co-operation introduced by this Treaty may need to be revised with the aim of ensuring the effectiveness and mechanisms and the Institutions of the Community."

To help improve European road and rail projects, the treaty states that the EC:

"May support the financial efforts made by the Member States for projects of common interest financed by Member States, which are identified in the framework of the guidelines referred to in the first indent, particularly through feasibility studies, loan guarantees or interest rate subsidies; the Community may also contribute financially through the Cohesion Fund to be set up no later than 31.12.1993 pursuant to the provisions of Article 130 D, to specific projects in Member States in the area of transport infrastructure."

DANES: Rendering Their Verdict

(Continued from page 1)
welfare state and Denmark's affluent, close-knit society.

"We attach much more importance to preserving our freedom to go our own way," said Niels Meyer, a physics professor who is one of the leaders of the grassroots Maastricht opposition group known as Europe 92. "Here, money hasn't overruled democracy. We don't want a Europe run by central bankers."

In response, Danish leaders are making the case to the public that Denmark cannot afford to turn its back on the European Community.

"As a small country, our only hope is to be an active participant at the European table," said Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Denmark's foreign minister. "Otherwise, we risk being squeezed out of the larger Europe that is taking shape today."

The single biggest party in Denmark, the out-of-power Social Democratic Party, fought hard against Danish acceptance of the 1986 act that created the European single market. It remains uneasy about any moves to bring Denmark into the defense-oriented Western European Union, which is developing stronger ties to the Community.

Nonetheless, the party's leaders, despite a current 2-to-1 opposition among its voters, now line up solidly behind the new European treaty. They see the Maastricht agreement, with its expanded authority for Brussels to adopt stiffer environmental standards and minimum social benefits, as a way of spreading Scandinavian traditions to the rest of Europe.

"Instead of bringing us down to European levels, Maastricht will give us the opportunity to work to improve things most Danes believe in," said Ralf Pittelkow, international secretary of the Social Democrats.

In theory, the Maastricht agreement must be ratified by all 12 EC nations before it can go into effect next year. But in practice, if Denmark is the only country to disapprove, it is inconceivable that the other nations would let 5 million Danes stand in the way of the other 340 million.

"Nobody is going to kick us out of the EC," Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said. "But to expect the others to renegotiate is nonsense. We'll still be in the room, but they will move all the important new decisions to another room."

Despite continuing doubts, the tide appears to be slowly turning in Denmark toward acceptance of the treaty.

Part of the reason for the initial Danish backlash was an early slapstick campaign by the government that would probably have made the Marx Brothers proud.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter kicked off the drive, for example, by making a speech arguing that Danes, who prize their democratic rights, really had no choice but to accept the Maastricht treaty.

Charlotte Fuglsang, who handles EC affairs for the Danish Confederation of Trade Unions, explains what happened: "People felt pushed, and when they feel they are being pushed, they push back."

Then the Social Democrats insisted on an early referendum rather than the September date initially suggested by the right-of-center coalition government. But as soon as the government accepted their June 2 date, the Social Democrats launched a rancorous internal

struggle for power that distracted the leadership from the European issue.

The battle was settled only last Saturday, when Social Democrats picked a new leader, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen. Now that the struggle is over, party officials are expected to turn their attention to winning approval of the Maastricht referendum.

The Danish, though most likely to end up giving the Maastricht treaty a narrow majority, remain deeply ambivalent about the plans for future European integration.

Although by no means a typical Dane, the reaction of Maersk A.P. Moller, the owner of the conglomerate and Denmark's richest man, is in many ways symptomatic of a wider mood. Almost never visible on political issues despite his close ties to the conservative government, Mr. McKinney Moller shocked the Copenhagen elite when he published in a company newsletter some remarks highly critical of the Maastricht agreement.

"Denmark will be sacrificing part of her hereditary sovereignty, and much larger and gradually rather aggressive Germany is becoming more dominant," he said in comments that were widely trumpeted in the Danish press. "The Community as such cannot prevent this, and Denmark should realize that the European balance can only be preserved through a continued American involvement in Europe, political, military and economic."

But this week, Mr. McKinney Moller broke his self-imposed ban on interviews to tell Denmark's leading business newspaper that he supports the Maastricht treaty after all.

"I vote in favor of EC union, but it is not a seven-pointed 'yes,'" he said.

"I entertain certain doubts," he added, but "all in all, I believe that the advantages of being a member of the EC union outweigh the disadvantages."

Prague Changes Electoral Laws

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — The Czechoslovak parliament acting a day after President Vaclav Havel announced he would seek a second term, changed the rules on Wednesday for presidential elections to avoid any potential deadlocks.

Under present law, the 300-seat Federal Assembly elects the president with a minimum three-fifths majority. The new rules would allow the assembly to choose the president by a simple majority in a second ballot if no candidate wins the first round, the official CSTK news agency said. The amendment was apparently an effort to prevent a deadlock when lawmakers vote for a president after national elections June 5-6.

Under the present law, parliament must choose a president within 40 days of the elections. The amended law, more specific, says that if a first-round vote fails to produce a clear winner, a second ballot must follow within two weeks. If lawmakers still fail to agree on one candidate, new candidates must be found for a new round of voting.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Shake-Up at World Bank, But Where's the Vision?

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The former commercial banker who heads the World Bank has brought corporate American management practices to the international lending agency, revamping its vast and highly paid bureaucracy. So far, he has forgone his predecessors' role in setting economic development priorities around the globe. The reorganization by Lewis T. Preston, the former chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co. who became president of the bank Sept. 1, may have made the institution more nimble in responding to crises. But the elimination of a tier of senior managers and the transfer of 240 front-office administrators to lending jobs has

The changes have concentrated power over the organization in Lewis Preston's hands.

confused and angered many officials, who find it harder to figure out who is making decisions and why. Mr. Preston's critics contend that his reluctance to take public stands on issues has left the institution and the economic development community without a clear mission in the 1990s.

"Other than some internal reorganization, I don't get the feeling he has left any personal impact," said Richard E. Feinberg, an economist who has written a book about the World Bank and is now president of Inter-American Dialogue, a nonprofit research group on economic development in the Western Hemisphere. "Preston has not yet grabbed the gavel that is at the disposal of the president of the World Bank to organize international efforts for clearly defined goals."

Since President George Bush tapped him to head the bank, Mr. Preston said in an interview last week, he has been learning about development economics. In the meantime, he said, he was concentrating himself with helping the former Soviet republics and applying the managerial skills he learned in New York.

"Development lending is very different from commercial lending — development issues are relatively new to me," he said. "So I think probably one instinctively goes to areas where one has had some experience, and management is one of those for me."

LESS THAN three weeks after taking office last year, Mr. Preston said he was eliminating the top level of the bank's management, three longtime senior vice presidents who had run competing bureaucratic baronies. He replaced them with three managing directors, who hold advisory positions, and ordered the bank's 16 vice presidents to report directly to him. One senior vice president became the vice president for Europe and the former Soviet Union, another became a managing director and the third retired.

Coupled with the mass transfers of executive officials to lending jobs, the change concentrated power over the 6,000-employee organization in Mr. Preston's hands. He said that he planned more dramatic personnel shuffles and expressed little sympathy for the 240 executives he had transferred. "Hopefully, they're doing something more productive," he said.

The combination of Mr. Preston's enthusiasm for shuffling personnel and his reluctance to articulate goals has left many World Bank officials feeling uncertain about their futures and what is expected of them. "Decisions are being hammered out in forums that are not at all clear," an official said.

Written summations of internal meetings, including lists of the conclusions reached, are now sometimes drafted by committee chairmen and circulated within the bank without being shown first to all the participants.

Mr. Preston's admirers within the bank say he has prevailed over a bureaucracy that has resisted change since the days of Robert S. McNamara, the former defense secretary who headed the institution from 1968 to 1981.

"The reorganization is unblocking the arteries and is leading to more nimble operations because of greater autonomy for operations managers," another official said. "Over time that will make the bank more effective."

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Unit, and Rate. Includes sub-sections for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Forward Rates, and Key Money Rates.

ASIAN DOLLAR FUNDS

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Performance.

GOLD

Table with columns for Gold Price, Silver Price, and Platinum Price.

Caterpillar Keeps Out Union Despite Agreement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Union members trying to return to their jobs at Caterpillar Inc. plants on Wednesday after negotiating an end to a five-month walkout got a nasty shock — the doors were closed to them.

The shutdown came a day after the United Auto Workers union ended its strike against Caterpillar, the world's largest maker of earth-moving equipment, agreeing to return to work without a new contract rather than risk being permanently replaced by strikebreakers.

The decision to return to work appeared to represent a major defeat for the UAW and its nearly half-century insistence on "pattern bargaining" in the nation's major manufacturing industries.

The two sides had agreed that

strikers should return to their jobs while contract talks proceeded.

But at Aurora, Illinois, 2,100 returning strikers found their electronic security cards failed to open building doors, the union

"Before the wounds even heal, they'll shut you again," said George King, an Aurora assembly worker and machinist for 19 years.

About 12,000 UAW members have been on strike at plants in

but would not call the employees back immediately.

The company's president, Gerald Flaherty, said, "Due to time needed to further assess our manpower needs and to resume orderly operations, striking employees should not report to work until notified by the company."

Caterpillar did not say when those notifications would begin, but union members said they expected the callbacks to start next week.

The union agreed late Tuesday to end its walkout and send its workers back to their jobs under the terms of a final contract offer that Caterpillar unilaterally imposed April 6. As part of the deal, Caterpillar agreed not to hire replacements for striking workers.

Bill Harminson, a 22-year veteran at Caterpillar's plant in De-

'Pretty much everybody showed up to go back to work today. They just stopped us from coming in.'

Bill Harminson, a 22-year Caterpillar veteran.

said. As guards sent them away, workers each were handed a letter telling them not to return until notified.

Management has said it can run its plants with 10 percent to 15 percent fewer workers.

Illinois since Nov. 3, in what has been cast as a showdown in organized labor's effort to remain a factor in the U.S. workplace.

Caterpillar explained the move to keep the workers out by saying it welcomed the end of the strike

American's Fare Cuts May Ground Rivals

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Airlines' bold move to simplify fares and slash the margins between discounted and unrestricted seats is winning applause from both business travelers and computer-beery travel agents. But their enthusiasm may be tempered by the resulting changes in the industry's structure.

For in the view of some analysts — notably, Michael Levine, the former president of New York Airways who is now dean of the Yale School of Organization and Management — it could give American a commanding edge over weaker rivals.

It will almost certainly unbalance the survival strategies of the very weakest, perhaps pushing Continental Airlines and TWA past the point of no return. And while the new fares do not apply to international routes, American Airlines' chairman, Robert L. Crandall, has said it was the airline's intention to

Air France Trims Its Losses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Air France, the state-owned airline, said Wednesday it narrowed its net loss to 685 million francs (\$122.6 million) last year from 717.2 million francs in 1990, despite a big restructuring charge.

The airline also said its operating profit amounted to 213 million francs, compared with a loss of 1.14 billion francs in 1990, as it cut operating costs by 1.1 percent.

Revenue rose slightly to 37.6 billion francs, from 36.8 billion francs, despite the effects of the Gulf War. The company had a loss of 1 billion francs in the first quarter alone.

The improvement in 1991 came despite provisions of 700 million francs against expected restructuring costs for 1992 and 1993, and despite the costs of 37 new aircraft.

Analysts said the results and the cost-cutting showed Air France was improving its performance, but that it lagged behind such competitors as British Airways PLC and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. (Reuters, AP)

eventually simplify and reduce international fares.

Most U.S. airlines have followed American's move from 16 or 17 fares per route to four. With unrestricted coach fares cut

38 percent, Daniel Kasper, an airline consultant at the Harbridge House company in Massachusetts, predicts that few corporate buyers will bother to press for better deals.

There is a darker side, though, to what is widely viewed as a strategic coup by Mr. Crandall.

By eliminating incentives for corporate discounts, virtually all bookings should end up at posted fares. And Mr. Levine of Yale argues that "American does best when all the cards are played face up."

The giant carrier owns Sabre, the most successful of the computerized airline reservation systems. It will thus benefit from writing more tickets for other carriers.

Then, too, the cut in off-computer bookings and the simplification of the fare structure will make it almost impossible for other carriers to undercut American's fares without being discovered.

But these are marginal considerations, Mr. Levine suggests, compared with the blunter competitive effects of the new pricing formula.

Mr. Crandall has acknowledged that American will take an initial hit on revenue from the fare move. But what is merely painful for

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See FARES, Page 15

Unequal Screen Pair: IBM and Toshiba

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

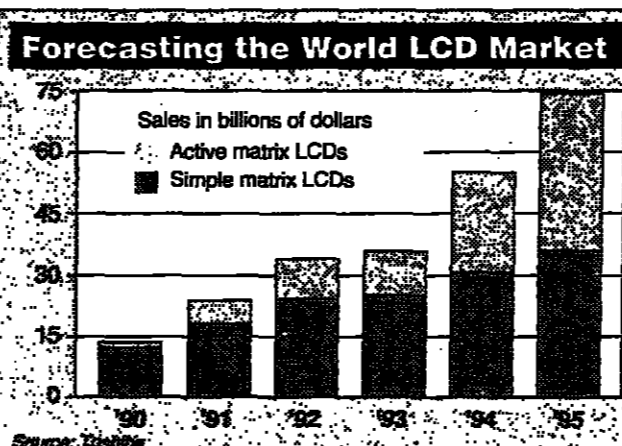
HIMEJI, Japan — Like the samurai warriors who deployed huge resources over the centuries to build the castle that lords over this western Japanese city, Japanese companies have invested billions of dollars to forge a commanding position in flat-panel computer displays, a strategic technology.

The 650-year-old castle, Sima-sagi-jo, was never penetrated, and today the Japanese advantage in the lightweight, liquid-crystal display screens seems equally indomitable.

Yet nearby stands a joint venture that shows how even giant Japanese corporations can benefit by sharing risk, technologies and markets with a foreign partner, and how foreign companies can penetrate the Japanese fortress.

Display Technologies Inc. was set up in 1989 as a 50-50 venture between Toshiba Corp. and International Business Machines Corp. Toshiba, the leading maker of laptop computers, and IBM, the biggest computer maker in the world, have so far invested more than \$250 million in Display Technologies, which began full-scale production of active-matrix liquid-crystal displays, or LCDs, in November.

Like other Japanese corporations pursuing the technology, Toshiba



Source: Toshiba

Simple-matrix LCDs, in contrast, have been around for about 20 years. The displays, used in copiers, calculators, watches and simple laptops, are much less expensive than active-matrix displays but lag far behind the new technology in contrast and clarity.

If prices of active-matrix LCDs continue to fall rapidly, as most expect, the panels by mid-decade could be critical to a new generation of portable multimedia computers that display text, graphics and moving video. The displays also could be used in automobile dashboards and a host of office automation equipment. In time, the technology could lead to the industry's Holy Grail: a TV that hangs on the wall.

Ironically, the active-matrix LCDs being made at Display Technologies and elsewhere grew out of research conducted at RCA and Westinghouse in the 1970s. Philips Electronics NV announced a relatively small, \$105 million investment in October, but the field remains dominated by Sharp Corp., Hitachi Ltd., NEC Corp. and other Japanese companies.

Concerned about Japanese dominance, American LCD makers successfully lobbied Washington last autumn to slap 63 percent tariffs on flat-screen imports. The decision backfired, however, as it forced American PC makers to move their manufacturing operations offshore. Screens imported as part of computer systems are not subject to the duty.

As the only major LCD manufacturing facility in which a U.S. company has a stake, Display Technol-

ogy highlights one strategy U.S. companies can take in overcoming their handicaps in raising and taking the huge sums of capital needed to transform promising technologies into profitable products.

"With the Japanese in the driver's seat," said Steve Myers, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities, "it would seem logical for at least the more powerful U.S. companies to seek relationships that give them an advantage in getting technology, or at least the products, more readily."

Although IBM and Toshiba have gone to great pains to achieve an equitable presence in the venture Display Technologies' president, Koichi Ogura, acknowledges Toshiba is doing a better job of transferring technology out of the venture. "I'm doing my best to make it

equal, but it's not so easy," he said.

The biggest problem may be simply that the plant is in Japan. Although researchers and executives from IBM's U.S. operations visit regularly, no American work full-time at Display Technologies. Employees of IBM Japan have equal access, but the subsidiary has been criticized for being so Japanese that it does a poor job of transferring technology outside Japan.

IBM executives said they had no plans to draw upon their experience at Display Technologies to build their own LCD plant in the United States. They said the Himeji plant would be expanded and would meet their needs for several more years. "We are not thinking of transferring technology to IBM at this time," said Minoru Nishiyuki, an executive at IBM Japan.

Toshiba, by contrast, is opening another plant in Japan on its own to make LCDs using a slightly different type of technology.

Strong Earnings Propel Dow To a New High

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Wall Street went on a roll Wednesday on news of better-than-expected blue-chip company profits, but skeptical stock analysts warned that the euphoria over back-to-back record gains may be short-lived without a strong economic recovery.

Powered by four days of gains that began last week after the U.S. Federal Reserve trimmed short-term interest rates, the Dow Jones industrial average jumped sharply through midday and then adding to its gains after a brief slide early in the afternoon.

The index closed at a record of 3,553.76, up 47.63 points on the day. Volume amounted to 228.36 million shares, compared with 230.62 million Tuesday. Advancing issues outpaced declining ones by a 5-to-3 ratio.

At the same time, the government announced a slowdown in the increase in industrial production last month to only 0.2 percent, and trimmed back the gain previously announced for February. Flat inventories also hinted that new orders to companies would be scarce.

"When you have a hot tape it ignites the market," said Michael Metz, market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co. He warned that the optimism would end in a bout of profit-taking, clipping the market's gains before too long.

After the Fed made the market realize that the recent collapse in Tokyo still left Wall Street standing, first-quarter earnings began exceeding expectations, starting with a good report Monday by Aluminum Co. of America and followed on Tuesday by International Business Machine Corp.'s return to profit.

This news spread buying to such cyclical stocks as General Electric Co., up 1.12% to \$77.87 1/2. USX

Corp.'s U.S. Steel shares, which climbed \$1 to \$25.87 1/2, and International Paper Co., which rose \$4 to \$76.37 1/2.

On Wednesday morning, Coca-Cola Co. announced a 19.4 percent increase in earnings, and finished the day \$1.37 1/2 higher at \$83.74 1/2. Motorola Inc. reported an increase of 10 percent, and ended up \$6 at \$82.

CBS Inc., struggling like most networks to return to profit, more than doubled its dividend to \$1.20 a share and rose \$7.50 to \$185.50. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. also strengthened after declaring earnings of 67 cents a share, up from 59 cents a year ago; it ended 25 cents higher at \$42.87 1/2.

Mr. Metz said: "What's happening here is that companies are improving profit margins because of greater efficiency, but in most cases they're producing. From here on, any real improvement has to come from the economy itself, and after the first quarter, what's left?"

He added that a slowdown in the rest of the industrialized world's economy would affect U.S. companies in the second quarter, as would the continued slow growth that is forecast by virtually all economists and many business people.

Wall Street also got support from Tokyo stocks. The 225-issue Nikkei index, which rose 202.93 points, or 1.10 percent on Tuesday, added another 508.43 points, or 2.92 percent, closing at 17,948.01.

Newton Zinder of Lehman Brothers noted what he called a "technical flaw in the advance," the fact that the Dow was the only market index to break 3,500.

The Nasdaq index rose 5.22 to 600.03 on strength from such com-

See DOW, Page 14

Coca-Cola Net Jumps 19%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Coca-Cola Co. said Wednesday that first-quarter earnings jumped 19.4 percent, and its chairman said the strong results justified his recent award of \$82 million worth of Coca-Cola stock.

Coca-Cola said earnings rose to \$383.1 million from \$320.9 million a year earlier. Chairman Roberto C. Goizueta said Coke overcame a tough economic climate by posting gains in unit volumes and market share. Late Wednesday, Coca-Cola was up \$1 at \$83 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

Shareholders clearly supported the compensation package for Mr. Goizueta, one of the largest in corporate history. His remarks, which included attacks on the media's reporting about his pay, drew applause at the annual shareholders meeting.

Poland's Pepsi Challenge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Angry Polish shareholders berated PepsiCo Inc. on Wednesday after the U.S. food and soft drink giant told them it would not declare a dividend for a thriving confectionary company it controls. "We feel cheated," said one shareholder in chocolate maker Wedel SA, as other stockholders applauded. Shareholders complained that they were not being compensated for inflation that topped 60 percent in 1991.

PepsiCo said Wedel's net profit in 1991 soared 310 percent, to 163 billion zlotys (\$12 million), way above forecasts. But PepsiCo, which bought 40 percent of Wedel and took over management seven months ago, said the chocolate maker would divert profits to capital investments rather than pay a dividend.

Advertisement for CORUM watches. Features a large image of a watch and the text: 'CORUM Maitres Artisans d'Horlogerie SUISSE'. Includes contact information for Grand Metropolitan P.L.C. and an advertisement for the Herald Tribune.

Advertisement for the Herald Tribune. Text: 'Herald Tribune LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL 1-800-882-2884 (IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)'.

Handwritten Arabic text: 'هلذا من الاصل'

MARKET DIARY

Stock Surge Helps Bolster the Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher on Wednesday, bolstered by a weak Deutsche mark, surging U.S. stocks and position-squaring ahead of the Easter weekend.

Despite the sluggishness of the U.S. economic recovery, dealers said dollar sentiment has become clearly bullish.

"I am dubious about the dollar move," said Tom Benfer of Bank of Montreal, "but there definitely is a strong psychology behind it."

"At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.6625 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6547 DM Tuesday, and at 133.44 yen, up from 133.05.

The fragile political situation in Russia continues to pressure the mark, even though the latest crisis was diffused when parliamentary hard-liners agreed to back President Boris Yeltsin's reforms.

"People do not have a strong handle on the situation," said a dealer at a Japanese bank, "and the Germans have invested more than anyone."

Economic data Wednesday gave further signs of a weak U.S. recovery. The government said industrial production rose only 0.2 percent in March, after a 0.5 percent gain in February.

But strong first-quarter earnings reports at several blue chip companies pushed U.S. stocks higher, aiding the dollar.

The U.S. currency also traded 1.5225 Swiss francs, up from 1.5225, and 5.6220 French francs, up from 5.5995.

The pound slipped to \$1.7550 from \$1.7635. Traders said there was intense speculation that Britain and Spain would put their currencies into the narrower 2.25 percent band of the Exchange-Rate Mechanism of the European Monetary System this weekend; the currencies are now in the wider 6 percent band.

But analysts said such a move was highly unlikely at such an early stage in the pound's recovery.

In London earlier, the dollar closed at 1.6575 DM, up from 1.6465 DM on Tuesday, and at 133.15 yen, up from 132.83 yen.

DOW: Index Surges to New Record

(Continued from first finance page) panies as Microsoft Corp. The software maker finished up \$2.12 at \$129 on news of a court ruling favoring it in its legal battle with Apple Computer Inc. Reporting a 2 percent

rise in earnings in its second quarter. Apple rose 50 cents to \$59.25.

But activity was spotty and showed the fragility of this speculative market. Centocor Inc., a biotechnology stock, lost \$12 to \$19.25 after it announced that the Food and Drug Administration would not approve its flagship drug, its rival, Xoma Corp., fell \$3.75 to \$14.75 because it has a similar drug pending approval.

A more sobering picture of the overall economy emerged from the industrial statistics.

Although the revised 0.5 percent

production increase in February and the 0.2 percent increase in March were the first back-to-back gains since last summer, manufacturing output was virtually flat last month and mining fell by 0.2 percent. The main component of the gain was a 2.1 surge in utility output boosted by a cold snap in March. Automobile production declined.

For the quarter as a whole, industrial output fell at a 4 percent annual rate. Placed alongside Wednesday's report on business inventories and sales for February, it is clear that businesses did not respond to the revival of consumer demand early this year by ordering more from factories but by running down stocks.

Although sales gained 0.9 percent in January, inventories fell 0.5 percent. In February, a 1.4 percent sales gain left inventories flat.

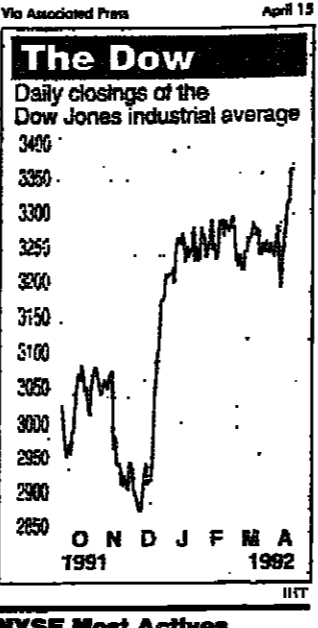


Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various indices like Industrials, NYSE Index, and NASDAQ Index with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing top trading stocks like Arch Chemicals, Ford, and General Electric with their volume and price changes.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Active' listing top trading stocks like Chrysalis, PPR, and Wynn-Dixie with their volume and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market activity for various sectors like Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

Table titled 'AMEX Diary' showing market activity for various sectors like Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market activity for various sectors like Advanced, Declined, and Unchanged.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Index' showing various industry indices like Industrials, Chemicals, and Utilities.

Table titled 'NYSE Index' showing various industry indices like Chemicals, Industrials, and Utilities.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Index' showing various industry indices like Chemicals, Industrials, and Utilities.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing various industry indices like Chemicals, Industrials, and Utilities.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing various bond indices like 30 Year, 10 Year, and 5 Year.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing various market sales data like NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 9 a.m. volume, and NYSE 4 p.m. volume.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing odd-lot trading data for various stocks like April 14, April 15, and April 16.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table titled 'Food' showing futures prices for Sugar (ICE), Cocoa (ICE), and Coffee (ICE).

Table titled 'Industrials' showing futures prices for various industrial commodities.

Table titled 'Metals' showing futures prices for Aluminum, Lead, and Zinc.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing futures prices for FTSE 100, Nikkei, and DAX.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing dividend information for various companies.

Table titled 'Financial' showing futures prices for 1-Month Sterling, 1-Month Eurodollars, and 1-Month Euroyen.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing options data for the S&P 100 index.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures prices for Grains like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Table titled 'Metals' showing futures prices for Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Table titled 'Livestock' showing futures prices for Cattle and Hogs.

Table titled 'Financial' showing futures prices for US Treasury Bills and US Treasury Bonds.

Table titled 'Food' showing futures prices for Soybean Meal and Soybean Oil.

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Ford to Buy 50% of U.S. Mazda Plant

DETROIT (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said it signed a memorandum of understanding to acquire a 50 percent stake in Mazda Motor Manufacturing Corp., a unit of Mazda Motor Corp.

Masahiro Uchida, president of Mazda Motor Manufacturing, which operates Mazda's manufacturing plant in Flat Rock, Michigan, said Ford's stake would provide added resources and help stabilize production.

Ford said the acquisition would be accomplished through the purchase of newly issued shares. No terms were disclosed. Mazda's initial investment in the plant in 1987 was \$550 million.

Judge Rejects Apple's Microsoft Suit

SEATTLE (Combined Dispatches) — A judge's decision to dismiss the bulk of a \$5 billion patent infringement suit against Microsoft Corp. has lifted a cloud from the company's crucial Windows software, analysts said Wednesday.

Most of the elements remaining in Apple Computer Inc.'s long-running suit against Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard Co. were thrown out in the surprise ruling Tuesday by U.S. District Court Judge Vaughn Walker. A few remaining items will be discussed at a hearing scheduled for May 12, and Judge Walker's ruling may be appealed.

Judge Walker chided Apple's lawyers for ignoring requests for a list of similarities between its works and the Microsoft and Hewlett-Packard products in question.

General Dynamics Earnings Up 44%

FALLS CHURCH, Virginia (AP) — General Dynamics Corp. reported a 44 percent gain in first-quarter earnings on continuing operations Wednesday despite cutbacks in Pentagon spending.

The big defense contractor said its operations earned \$72 million, or \$1.71 a share, in the quarter, up from \$50 million, or \$1.20 a share, a year earlier. Sales for both periods totaled \$2.1 billion.

Net profit, including a \$358 million gain on the sale of its Cessna aircraft subsidiary to Textron, jumped to \$435 million from \$57 million.

AT&T Reports 16.6% Profit Rise

DALLAS (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday that a rise in long-distance calling and gains from its Universal credit-card boosted first-quarter net profit by 16.6 percent.

Earnings were \$883 million, or 67 cents a share, up from \$758 million, or 59 cents, a year ago. Revenues rose to \$15.38 billion from \$15.27 billion.

Merck and Upjohn Profits Increase

NEW YORK (AP) — The pharmaceutical giants Merck & Co. and Upjohn Co. reported higher first-quarter profits and sales Wednesday.

Merck said earnings jumped 18 percent to \$568.7 million, or \$1.47 a share, from \$483.5 million, or \$1.25 a share, and it attributed the gains to higher sales, lower tax rates and better marketing. Sales rose 9 percent to \$2.23 billion from \$2.05 billion a year earlier.

Upjohn overcame a 39 percent drop in sales of its controversial sleeping drug, Halcion, to post an increase in profit of 8 percent to \$143.7 million, or 80 cents a share, compared with \$133.2 million, or 73 cents a share, a year ago. Sales rose 9 percent to \$871.9 million.

For the Record

Sprint, the diversified telephone company, reported its first-quarter earnings climbed 62 percent to \$136 million, or 62 cents a share, from \$84 million, or 38 cents a share, a year earlier.

McGraw-Hill Inc. reported its first-quarter earnings rose 11.6 percent to \$142 million, primarily because of contributions from Standard & Poor's Corp., Business Week and its broadcast operations.

Bear Stearns Cos. profits in the first three months of 1992 rose 58 percent to \$91.3 million, or 84 cents a share, from \$57.7 million, or 52 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 47 percent to \$531.3 million.

American Airlines reported a net profit of \$20 million in the first quarter, against a loss of \$195 million a year earlier. Sales were up 26.6 percent at \$3.51 billion.

Republics May Need \$145 Billion, IMF Says

WASHINGTON — The republics of the former Soviet Union may need up to \$145 billion in foreign help over the next four years as they struggle to overhaul their economies, the head of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus, said Wednesday.

"The process of adjustment to a market economy will be very difficult," Mr. Camdessus said at a news conference. "The burden can be eased by financial assistance from abroad."

The IMF's managing director said his agency stood ready to provide \$25 to \$30 billion over the next four years.

President George Bush announced earlier this month a \$24 billion international aid program for Russia this year, but Mr. Camdessus said the 14 other republics will need another \$20 billion on top of that to help with their programs of change.

He voiced confidence that the money will be

found and brushed aside worries that rich nations like the United States and Germany have reached the limit of what they can give.

"The stronger the program, the stronger the financing will be," Mr. Camdessus said.

He said he was impressed by the determination of the Russian government to restructure its economy and voiced hopes that recent parliamentary discussions on the issue would end up broadening support for reform.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing stock indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, and Tokyo.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures prices for Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Financial instruments.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing futures prices for Food, Industrials, Metals, and Stock Indexes.

Table titled 'U.S. / AT THE CLOSE' showing closing prices for various commodities, stock indices, and financial instruments.

U.S. Steel Petitions Draw EC Warning

By Charles Goldsmith

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — On the eve of a crucial trip to Washington by its top officials, the European Community warned the United States on Wednesday that complaints filed by U.S. steelmakers against steel imports from the Community could severely exacerbate trade tensions.

The EC Commission said the unfair trade petitions, if upheld by U.S. officials, could lead to a renewed battle under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at a sensitive point in negotiations for a new world trade treaty.

The commission urged the United States to be "severe" in examining the complaints by two large U.S. steel companies. Those complaints, the EC executive body said, could obstruct legitimate trade and herald "a return to the practices of harassment bitterly experienced by U.S. trading partners" in the early 1980s, a period of frequent trans-Atlantic steel disputes.

The current round of GATT talks is snagged over EC-US disagreements on farm subsidies. The president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, and Prime Minister Ant6nio Cavaco Silva of Portugal, which holds the rotating EC presidency, will meet President George Bush in Washington next week in what could be a make-or-break effort to resolve the world trade talks.

"At this stage there is nothing to indicate that positions have come closer together," a spokesman for Mr. Delors said Wednesday, a day after top EC and U.S. negotiators met in London.

Fiat Reaffirms Hitachi Link

TURIN — Fiat SpA said it was going ahead with a plan to start a joint venture with a unit of Hitachi Ltd. to make earth-moving equipment, despite the withdrawal of Deere & Co. from the venture. Fiat did not say why Deere had decided to pull out of the project, but Italian newspaper reports said the American company was reacting to a recent decline in sales of earth-moving equipment.

A Fiat official did not say if it and Hitachi would be open to other potential partners. "It's just too early to say at the moment. All we can do is accept Deere has left us," the official said.

Analysts said Deere's move was a blow but that the project still made sense in an industry beset by weak demand and overcapacity. "It would be entirely possible for Fiat to continue with Hitachi," said Dagmar Bottenbruch, an automotive analyst with Credit Suisse First Boston in Milan. He said Fiat still stood to save on high research and development costs by teaming with Hitachi.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1500	2700	2000
1700	2500	1800
1900	2300	1600
2100	2100	1400
2300	1900	1200
2500	1700	1000
2700	1500	800
2900	1300	600
3100	1100	400
3300	900	200
3500	700	0

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	126.40	125.50	+0.72
Brussels	Stock Index	5,745.72	5,713.17	+0.57
Frankfurt	DAX	1,743.79	1,732.53	+0.65
Frankfurt	FAZ	708.89	707.12	+0.25
Helsinki	HEX	801.81	791.49	+1.30
London	Financial Times 30	2,053.00	2,014.90	+1.89
London	FTSE 100	2,640.20	2,600.50	+1.53
Madrid	General Index	251.90	248.16	+1.51
Milan	MIIB	983.00	982.00	+0.10
Paris	CAC 40	1,990.88	1,972.51	+0.93
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,057.81	1,043.57	+1.36
Vienna	Stock Index	453.63	448.28	+0.95
Zurich	SBS	653.20	647.90	+0.91

Very briefly:

- Blue Circle Industries PLC, the cement and building materials company, said 1991 profit fell 36.3 percent to £124.2 million (\$219.8 million) from £195 million in 1990, due largely to the worldwide recession.
- Tarmac PLC, the construction and industrial minerals group, said pretax profit last year dropped 89 percent to £21.0 million from £190.7 million in 1990; Chairman Eric Fountain, responding to rumors that Tarmac is a takeover target, said no bid had yet come forward.
- Forte PLC, the hotel and leisure group, said pretax profit fell 61.6 percent to £73 million in 1991 from £190 million the year before; it attributed the fall to the recession and the effects of the Gulf War.
- Fortis, the Belgian-Dutch banking and insurance group, reported that net profit for 1991 rose 3.7 percent to 407.7 million European currency units (\$507 million), compared with 393 million Ecu in 1990.
- Smiths Industries PLC, the aerospace, medical and industrial group, said pretax profit for the six months that ended Feb. 1 slipped to £44.3 million from £50.7 million a year earlier.
- Skandia AB, the insurance company, has agreed to reduce the scale of its bid for Halifax A/S from 90 percent to 67 percent of equity.
- Spie-Batignolles SA, the French building company, reported a 1991 net attributable loss of 952.2 million francs (\$170.5 million), compared with a profit of 251.4 million francs the previous year.
- Lyonnaisse des Eaux-Dumez, the services and construction company, said profit fell to 1.17 billion francs last year, after 1.43 billion francs.
- ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd. has paid Poland \$10.4 million for 51 percent of ELTA, the main Polish maker of transformers; it also undertook to invest \$13 million in the company over the next five years.
- The EC Commission cleared the purchase of a major stake in Banco Totta & Acores of Portugal by Banco Espanol de Credito de Spain and a group of Portuguese partners.

More German Firms Look East to Cut Costs

Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A growing number of German companies are considering escaping the country's high wages and taxes by transferring jobs abroad, in particular to Eastern Europe, according to a survey released Wednesday by Germany's largest industrial association.

The German Industry and Trade Association said production shifts were being considered by 8 percent of the roughly 6,500 Western German companies that are making special plans to prepare for the European Community's single market at the end of this year. Three years ago, a similar survey showed only 5 percent contemplating production shifts abroad.

German industrialists have complained for years about paying the world's highest wages but recently have become more vocal because

of rising taxes and high interest rates caused by the strains of reunification.

The industry association noted that the rise in the number of companies considering shifts abroad is of particular interest because it probably indicates a much larger number of companies that may stop short of shifting jobs but are likely to at least start importing more parts from abroad.

The survey also noted a geographical shift. German companies previously tended to shift production to countries at the southern rim of the European Community, such as Spain, Portugal and Italy, but interest appears to be shifting to Eastern Europe.

"Companies in southern Germany in particular are increasingly weighing shifts of at least part of their production to Eastern Europe and in particular to Czechoslovakia," the survey said.

Wages in Czechoslovakia in some sectors

have been calculated at one-tenth those in Western Germany. Not only is the Czechoslovak working force well trained but many production sites are closer to southern German markets than are factories in northern Germany.

The survey maintained that production shifts to such areas could help offset the various high costs burdening German companies and make it easier for them to compete with other European producers in the new, single market.

The study, based on a survey of some 15,000 major German companies, is one of the most authoritative to date but echoes conclusions reached in other recent reports.

Munich's IFO think tank, for example, issued a survey last month of 500 companies showing growing pessimism about Germany as a production site and increasing moves to shift jobs abroad.

FARES: Cuts May Ground Rivals

(Continued from first finance page) American and its deep-pocketed rival, Delta Air Lines and United Airlines, could prove crippling to financially pressed Northwest Airlines and USAir. And it is likely to put both TWA and Continental in the intensive care unit.

The consequences for TWA and Continental, Mr. Levine argues, may be even more dire than they initially appear because both have been using pricing strategies that exploited travelers' frustrations with sky-high unrestricted fares.

TWA has already responded to the American initiative by cutting unrestricted fares yet again, further diluting potential revenues. And Continental is between a rock and a hard place: For just a few dollars

SHUTOUT: Setback for UAW

(Continued from first finance page) catur, Illinois, who tried to return to work Wednesday, said: "I think there was somewhere around 800 people or so on body shift, and pretty much everybody showed up to go back to work today. They just stopped us from coming in."

Nearly all first-shift workers showed up at Caterpillar plants in East Peoria, Mossville, Aurora and other locations in Illinois. All were turned away without incident, union members said.

At East Peoria, union officials took the names and identification badge numbers of employees denied access to the plant. They said they planned to have members return every day until Caterpillar let them in.

The agreement Tuesday represented a significant point in a labor dispute that has commanded wide attention.

The company's threat to permanently replace the striking UAW members if they failed to report to work was widely seen as a new stage in the attack on unions by corporations. Never before had an industrial giant such as Caterpillar tried to replace thousands of union workers.

The company had maintained that it was seeking to end the practice of pattern bargaining, under which a contract reached between a union and one company sets the standard for negotiations with other companies in that industry.

(Reuters, AP, NYT, WP)

TO THE HOLDERS OF

EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND LIMITED

INCOME SHARES IN CONTINENTAL DEPOSITARY RECEIPT FORM

The Directors of the above fund have declared the following final dividend per share for the financial period ended 31st March, 1992, payable on 30th April, 1992 in respect of shares in issue on 31st March, 1992.

US Dollars 0.1986 per share against coupon No. 16.

Shareholders should send their coupons to Amsterdam Depository Company N.V., Spuistraat 172, 1012 VT, Amsterdam.

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited
Secretary

Dated: 16th April, 1992

DEAN WITTER WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT FUND, SICAV

société d'investissement à capital variable

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
Commercial Register Luxembourg Section B 21.325

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of DEAN WITTER WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT FUND, SICAV, will be held at its registered office in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on April 24th, 1992 at 14:00 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To hear and accept:
 - the management report of the directors
 - the report of the auditor.
- To approve the statement of assets and liabilities and statement of operations for the year ended December 31st, 1991.
- To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect of their performance of duties for the period ended December 31st, 1991.
- To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 24th, 1992, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices are of U.S. New York time. The list compiled by the NYSE consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	45.00	+0.10
GOOG	120.00	+1.50
ORCL	35.00	+0.05
INTC	25.00	+0.15
QCOM	40.00	+0.20
TXN	30.00	+0.10
WDC	20.00	+0.05
AMD	15.00	+0.02
HPQ	28.00	+0.12
CRM	18.00	+0.08
SGS	12.00	+0.03
ADI	10.00	+0.01
KLIC	8.00	+0.02
PLTR	6.00	+0.01
PCOM	5.00	+0.01
CCO	4.00	+0.01
WYSS	3.00	+0.01
WYSS	2.00	+0.01
WYSS	1.00	+0.01

General Dynamics Corp. reported earnings of \$1.10 per share for the first quarter, up from \$1.05 in the same quarter last year. The company's profit rose 11 percent to \$110 million from \$98 million in the first quarter of 1991. Sales rose 10 percent to \$1.1 billion from \$1 billion in the same quarter last year.

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of U.S. Mazda Plant

ple's Microsoft Suit

s Earnings Up 44%

6.6% Profit Rise

n Profits Increase

Industrials

Stock Indexes

Commodity Indexes

Questions on Deal With McDonnell As Taiwan Aerospace Chief Quits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI—The chairman of Taiwan Aerospace Corp., which is negotiating to buy a stake in the U.S. airplane maker McDonnell Douglas Corp., has resigned for personal reasons, a company official said Wednesday.

David H. Huang quit his post before a crucial meeting on April 27, when Economics Minister Vincent Siew and Taiwan Aerospace executives are to disclose Taiwan's decision on the deal.

George Liu, a senior vice president of Taiwan Aerospace, said Mr. Huang, 72, was retiring because of his age. Mr. Huang believes now is the proper time to resign because Taiwan last week completed an official evaluation of the proposed deal with McDonnell Douglas. Mr. Liu said.

Mr. Liu declined to comment on news reports that Mr. Huang was forced to resign because of a remark that triggered protests from U.S. congressmen and Boeing Co., the rival plane maker.

News reports had quoted Mr. Huang as saying that Taipei would subsidize Taiwan Aerospace until it became profitable. The comment put Taiwan Aerospace in hot water as Washington questioned whether U.S. technology should be sent abroad, and Boeing said the deal should not involve Taiwan government money.

Taiwan Aerospace, which is 29 percent govern-

ment-owned, signed an agreement in November to acquire up to 40 percent of the commercial aircraft operations of McDonnell Douglas for \$2 billion. Under the deal, Taiwan Aerospace would build wings and fuselages for McDonnell Douglas's MD-12 trijet, a new wide-body passenger plane.

News reports said Mr. Huang's departure indicated that Taiwan wanted to lower the stake that Taiwan Aerospace would take in McDonnell Douglas. Opposition legislators have opposed the deal.

McDonnell Douglas's aircraft division reported operating earnings of \$300 million last year, compared with operating losses of \$177 million in 1990 and \$167 million in 1989.

Local critics view Mr. Huang, who has played a large role in the development of aerospace technology for the Taiwan Air Force, as a representative of the military interests in Taiwan Aerospace.

His departure and reported replacement by Earle Ho, 53, who heads a private steel company, would bolster the profile of private businessmen in the company ahead of an expected tough debate in the Taiwan parliament over whether and how the government should support Taiwan Aerospace's investment in McDonnell Douglas, analysts said.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

2 Arrested As Hyundai Case Grows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL—Two former executives of the Hyundai group's shipping subsidiary, who now work as special assistants to the Hyundai founder, Chung Ju Yung, have been arrested on charges of evading taxes and forging company documents, a prosecutor said Wednesday.

The prosecutor said the two were arrested last Tuesday "for playing a role in diverting money as secret funds and helping to evade taxes" while they served as presidents of Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., the country's largest shipowner and operator.

The names of the two executives were not disclosed.

Last week, prosecutors arrested four Hyundai executives, including a former director of Hyundai Merchant Marine, for allegedly evading millions of dollars in taxes.

The prosecutors charge that Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. evaded a total of 5.8 billion won (\$7.4 million) in taxes and ordered it to pay 27.1 billion won in penalties.

The arrests were widely regarded in Seoul as another attack by the government on Mr. Chung. Relations between the 74-year-old founder of South Korea's second-largest business group have worsened since tax authorities imposed South Korea's largest tax ever on Mr. Chung, his family and 10 Hyundai units last November.

Earlier this year, Mr. Chung, long a vocal critic of the administration of President Roh Tae Woo, formed a political group called the Unification National Party, which has become a major opposition force.

(Reuters, AFP)

Jakarta Lets Foreigners Finish Refinery Project

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA—The government cleared the way Wednesday for the resumption of a \$1.6 billion petrochemical project it postponed last year under a rule limiting foreign borrowings by private Indonesian investors.

Foreign investors will take over the olefin project owned by Chandra Asri PT, according to Radius Prawiro, the coordinating minister for economy, finance and industry.

Because the project will be wholly owned by foreign investors, he said, the regulation curbing overseas borrowing will not apply. The facility is to produce ethylene, propylene, polyethylene, benzene and other basic materials for plastics and synthetic fibers.

Last fall, the government set a low ceiling on foreign commercial loans for private Indonesian investors and clamped down on a number of large projects. Requiring huge foreign loans, the projects were seen as endangering Indonesia's ability to service its \$66 billion foreign debt.

The country's first olefin project was originally estimated to cost \$2.25 billion. The facility was already 20 percent complete and government banks had extended large credits to Chandra Asri before it was postponed. Mr. Radius said the credits would be repaid by the owners of Chandra Asri under a new arrangement.

The minister added that the new owners would build the project with smaller production capacity to reduce the cost to about \$1.6 billion.

He did not name the companies, but Tempo magazine of Jakarta said in this week's issue that the project would be financed by, among others, Marubeni Corp. of Japan and Neste Oy of Finland, which would provide a total of \$500 million.

The government believes the project will save the country \$1 billion a year on imported petrochemicals. When it was shelved in October, the refinery project was owned by a consortium of three companies linked to timber magnate Prayogo Pangestu, President Suharto's son, Bambang Trihatmodjo, and a leading businessman, Henry Pribadi.

(AP, AFP)

Investor's Asia		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
Hong Kong Hang Seng	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991
1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Exchange Index	Index	Wednesday Close	Wednesday Close	Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	4,986.11	4,883.68	-102.45	
Singapore	Straits Times	1,994.32	1,977.32	-17.00	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,580.60	1,565.60	-15.00	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,948.01	17,499.58	-448.43	
London	Composite	568.19	564.51	-3.68	
Paris	CAC 40	N.A.	818.02		
Stock	Composite Stock	578.11	575.56	-2.55	
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,439.86	4,461.98	+22.12	
Manila	Composite	1,170.80	1,149.24	-21.56	
Beijing	Shanghai	273.38	274.98	+1.60	
Stock Index	Shanghai-40	1,397.34	1,399.54	+2.20	
London	National Index	Closed	1,868.31		

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

U.S. Denies Japan Is Antitrust Target

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO—Washington's new policy of extending its antitrust laws overseas to help American exporters is not aimed at Japan and should not worsen trade friction between the two countries, a senior U.S. official said here Wednesday.

Commenting after three days of talks with Japanese officials on competition policy, the assistant U.S. attorney general for antitrust, James Rill, said the recent decision was part of a two-year review that returned U.S. policy to rules in place before 1988.

The Justice Department on April 3 said it would extend antitrust enforcement to cover cases where U.S. exports were seen as being limited on world markets. The previous standard required showing that U.S. consumers were being harmed.

As a result of the policy shift, the United States

could bring antitrust suits against Japanese keiretsu, or corporate groups, which U.S. businessmen say stunt them out of Japanese markets.

Setsuo Umezawa, chairman of Japan's Fair Trade Commission, had said Tuesday that the policy shift infringed Japan's sovereignty and his agency's jurisdiction.

But Mr. Rill said his department has not been approached by U.S. companies with operations in Japan since the change in policy. "It should be obvious that this policy is not aimed at Japan," he said.

The U.S. Justice Department, he said, would prefer to see foreign governments beef up their enforcement of existing antitrust rules, particularly in countries like Japan, where antitrust rules are similar to those in the United States.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. Monitors Flash Chips

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO—The U.S. Commerce Department has added flash memory semiconductor, a new chip technology, to a list of Japanese exports to be monitored for dumping, an official at Hitachi Ltd. said Wednesday.

The move will allow the United States to monitor Japanese production costs and prices and impose a penalty tariff on flash memories if it decides Japanese companies are selling below production cost.

Unlike conventional memory chips, flash chips retain memory after power is turned off. Analysts said the move was an attempt to keep Japanese producers from gaining dominance in one of the few semiconductor markets in which U.S. companies have been able to retain an edge.

Kenichiro Mizoguchi, a Hitachi spokesman, said the Commerce Department's decision was unjustified.

"This is basically a preventative action aimed at keeping the Japanese from overinvesting in the production of a new chip, then swamping the market later with cheap goods," said Steve Meyers, electronics analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities.

U.S. Monitors Flash Chips

Wellington—The government declared victory in its five-year battle against inflation on Wednesday as figures showed that the rate of price increases fell to a 31-year low in March.

Consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in the March quarter from the previous quarter, and were up just 0.8 percent in the year ended in March, the government reported. The annual rate was down from a rate of 1 percent in calendar 1991.

"It's clear now that we've achieved price stability," Finance Minister Ruth Richardson told Radio New Zealand, adding that inflation was lower than in any other major industrial country.

The government granted the Reserve Bank independence five years ago in a bid to cut 19 percent inflation to zero by 2 percent.

Very briefly:

- Japan's industrial production fell an estimated 0.4 percent in the year ended March 31, the first decline in five years, and down from 5.6 percent the previous year, the government reported.
 - Hitachi Ltd. and Oki Electric Industry Co. said they would jointly develop a high-speed microprocessor using a type of reduced instruction set computer technology developed by Hewlett Packard Co.
 - Guangzhou's two-yearly Chinese Export Commodities Fair opened for a two-week run; exhibits were mainly in textiles, electronics, agriculture and light industry.
 - Mitsubishi Kasei Corp. said it bought the computer tape operations of Carlsle Memory Products Group Inc. of the United States for less than 4 billion yen (\$30 million).
 - Nokia Group of Finland has signed a joint venture contract with Gofin Institute of Optical Communications in China to produce optical terminal equipment; total investment will be more than \$5 million.
 - Japan Tobacco Co., a government-owned monopoly, said it made its first overseas acquisition by buying Manchester Tobacco Co., the fifth-largest tobacco producer in Britain.
 - Kobe Steel Ltd. said it will cut the work force at its main Kakogawa steelworks to 6,900 over three years from 7,500, by transferring staff elsewhere; Kawasaki Steel Corp. said it was studying cutting jobs at a hot mill at its main plant near Tokyo by 23 percent to 4,000 over three years.
- (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg, APX)

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1st Qtr. 1992	1st Qtr. 1991	1991
United States			
Amer. Home Products	Revenue: 1,112	Revenue: 1,077	Profit: 51.39
Boise Cascade	Revenue: 406.27	Revenue: 362.99	Profit: 27.4
Coca-Cola Enterprises	Revenue: 1,112	Revenue: 1,077	Profit: 51.39
First Bank System	Revenue: 56.9	Revenue: 57.9	Profit: 4.0

Company	1st Qtr. 1992	1st Qtr. 1991	1991
Europe			
Goodrich (B.F.)	Revenue: 492.37	Revenue: 517.29	Profit: 21.2
GTE	Revenue: 47.0	Revenue: 47.0	Profit: 0.7

Company	1st Qtr. 1992	1st Qtr. 1991	1991
Asia			
First Fidelity Bcp	Revenue: 62.4	Revenue: 58.7	Profit: 0.8
Honeywell	Revenue: 1,492	Revenue: 1,459	Profit: 108.9
Lotus Development	Revenue: 475.5	Revenue: 362.8	Profit: 101.8
Polair	Revenue: 1.0	Revenue: 1.0	Profit: 0.1

New Zealand Claims Inflation Win

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The government granted the Reserve Bank independence five years ago in a bid to cut 19 percent inflation to zero by 2 percent.

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1991 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low
74	68	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68
74	68	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68
74	68	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68	74	68

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1991 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1991 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1991 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	1991 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low	1992 High	Low
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108
112	108	AAI	0.75	4.5	12.5	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108	112	108

Tokyo Nikkei 225

Date	Index	Change
1991	17,942.01	+29
1991	1,580.80	+1.2
1991	1,394.32	+0.8
1991	4,935.11	+0.5
1991	4,259.53	+0.2
1991	518.02	+0.1
1991	578.11	+0.4
1991	4,439.66	+0.8
1991	4,461.80	+0.9
1991	1,170.80	+1.6
1991	373.58	+0.8
1991	7,397.34	+0.2
1991	1,300.54	+0.2
1991	558.31	+0.1

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Creative: Hurlingham

SPORTS CYCLING, GOLF

In Paris-Roubaix, Even Time Couldn't Catch Him

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

COMPIEGNE, France — Framed on the wall, a Miroir-Sprint magazine cover showed a tight-faced Eddy Merckx pedaling through the rain, alone except for his motorcycle escort. An Equipe special edition portrayed Roger de Vlaeminck pulling away in heavy gloom from his closest chaser. From the cover of Sport Club, Fausto Coppi stared defiantly, only his forehead white where his cap had kept the dust off. Another Equipe showed Greg LeMond trying to smile, mistle-toe-like, through a mask of mud.

CYCLING'S CLASSICS

Ariostea team in Italy and a wearer of the yellow jersey in the last Tour de France, had stepped back into his youth. "I was 5, 6, 7 years old when I became a fan," he said. "That's the way I started: looking at pictures. Eddy Merckx, everybody. My favorite riders were Merckx, of course, de Vlaeminck, all the big riders."

Two decades later, his favorites have barely changed. "I still have Merckx as an idol, de Vlaeminck, Francesco Moser. Also Hinault. He's the last, I feel the last, really big, big rider who won everything."

Sorensen had stopped at a booth with a display of Bernard Hinault photos, mostly from the Tour de France. Hinault did not like the Paris-Roubaix race, the Hell of the North, and stopped riding it soon after he won it in 1981.

"It's a special race," Sorensen said of the 96-year-old Paris-Roubaix, where cobblestones cover 57.6 of the 267.5 kilometers (166 miles). When the weather's wet, the cobbles are treacherously slippery; when it's dry, dust from the road clogs the riders. In any weather, the cobblestones leave the riders' bodies, especially their arms and hands, beaten and weary.

Sorensen, 26, is a rising star of professional bicycling, a favorite in the World Cup series of classic races, which he surely would have won last year if he had not broken his left collarbone in a crash in the Tour de France. But, like Hinault, he does not consider the Paris-Roubaix classic his race. Unlike Hinault, however, Sorensen has never finished higher than 51st in five entries. (Sunday was no better: He fell, badly injuring some ribs, and could not finish.)

Some other riders consistently do well in Paris-Roubaix, which really begins in Compiègne, well northeast of Paris. Merckx won the race three times, as did Moser and Rik Van Looy. De Vlaeminck won it a record four times.

Hennie Kuiper won it just once, in 1983,

Duclos-Lassalle has lost much of his youthful swagger and borne the change in status from team leader to road captain — the honorary rank accorded to veterans. Winners are never road captains. But road captains, as Duclos showed, are sometimes winners.



Photo: Reuters/Ansa

but as he proudly noted: "I rode Paris-Roubaix 14 times and was in the top 10 seven times. I have all the places, including the most important — I won it."

"In my living room," Kuiper said, "there are no photographs from my career but there is a big cobblestone. It's the trophy they give to the winner. And every morning when I wake up, that big cobblestone looks at me."

The Dutchman, now 43, is the directeur sportif, or coach, of the Motorola team and so shares his secrets about the race.

"You must wait until the last two sections of cobblestones," he said. "You must not attack too early, you must keep feeding and drinking — it's 270 ks on the cobblestones and you burn a lot of energy. Sometimes when you're too concentrated and nervous, you forget that."

"But the real secret is good legs." Kuiper had them in 1983 when he fell twice and recovered each time to get back quickly with the lead attacking group. Sixteen kilometers from the finish, he went off alone, building a lead of a minute 30 seconds. Then he rolled into one of the many potholes that lace the many cobbles.

"I broke my rim," he remembered, "so I had to wait for the team car. Seconds are like hours then. When you wait and can do nothing, you go crazy." The mild-tempered Kuiper screamed with rage as he waited for his new bicycle. "By the time the car came, Madini, Moser and Duclos-Lassalle were right behind me and I got another bike with only a few seconds' lead." It was enough.

When the race finished on the track at Roubaix, Kuiper was 1:15 ahead of Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, in second place.

"Second again," Duclos-Lassalle wailed. In 1980, when he was in just his third year as a professional, he finished second to Moser in Paris-Roubaix. That was the last of the Italian's three successive victories; he was 29 and at the crest of a glorious career on the road.

For Duclos, just 25, it was only a beginning. Earlier that season, after he won the Tour of Corsica, Paris-Nice and the Tour of the Tarn, he was widely proclaimed as the next great French rider. That was a judgment the two second places in Paris-Roubaix seemed to confirm and a major victory looked to be not far off.

Early last Sunday, Duclos was still waiting. In the nine intervening years, he has had an honorable career, winning his share of small races, but never a really big one. Among his 60 victories were sprinkled such names as the Midi Libre, the Tour of Sweden, the Grand Prix of Plouay and Bordeaux-Paris. Since his lamented second place, the closest he had come to victory in Paris-Roubaix was fourth in 1989.

Duclos-Lassalle will be 38 in August and has become one of the oldest professionals in the sport. Time saps ambition and corrodes skill. Yet Duclos has lost much of his youthful swagger. He has surmounted a hunting accident in which he nearly destroyed his left hand and has borne the change in status from team leader to road captain — the honorary rank accorded to veterans because

they have been there before. Winners are never road captains.

But road captains, as Duclos showed, are sometimes winners.

Coming out of the Arenberg forest, a 2.4-kilometer trench of ancient cobblestones and rutted shoulders, he had worked himself toward the front of the pack. He remembered, he said later, that Moser attacked at this very spot in 1980. Moser believed in shattering the pack with sudden accelerations that left his rivals heavy in the legs and without conviction they could catch him.

Off went Duclos-Lassalle. If, by Kuiper's standards, he attacked far too early, Paris-Roubaix has no rules except that nobody wins by remaining passive. A couple of others joined Duclos and they began to overtake the early leaders, shedding some, keeping others. Within 40 kilometers, Duclos and three companions had a clear road ahead to Roubaix, 70 kilometers away. A flat reduced the group to three and then, with 46 kilometers to go, Duclos sped away alone, nearly two minutes ahead of the pack.

His lead gradually came down but he never was caught. Too many chasers watched each other and waited for somebody else to make the first move. Occasionally somebody did and members of Duclos's Z team, especially LeMond, caught and neutralized them.

For the first time this year LeMond was in wonderful form, peaking for the one classic that motivates him. Yet he played the team game, working for the Z rider in front, refusing to attack, chasing down rivals, blocking the pack by staying at the front and breaking its rhythm.

Over the seasons, Duclos-Lassalle had not won big races but he had influenced a few. Two years ago, when LeMond might have lost the Tour de France because of a flat tire in the Pyrenees, Duclos was far ahead and hoping to win the stage. Instead, he obeyed orders, stopped, waited for his team leader and helped him storm back to the front. Now LeMond was thanking him again.

With 17 kilometers to go, Olaf Ludwig of the Panasonic team broke free and tried to overhaul Duclos-Lassalle. With 14 kilometers to go, Ludwig narrowed the lead to 50 seconds. With eight kilometers to go, it was 38 seconds, with five kilometers to go, 32 seconds, with four kilometers to go, 28 seconds. Ludwig had waited too long.

Far enough ahead to remain out of sight, Duclos rolled on. Long before he reached the dangling red triangle that marks the last kilometer, he knew he had the race won. "When I got there," he reported later, "I said, 'Too bad for him, but it's over.'"

Ludwig was a lap behind as Duclos-Lassalle sailed around the track and crossed the finish line. Both his arms were upright in a victory salute, both his fists were clenched, and through the dust of Paris-Roubaix on his face, he was wearing a smile that, for a man nearly 38 years old, could be called boyish.

For Swede, a Score to Settle

Facing a Ban for Cheating, Golfer Seeks Exoneration

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — He was standing on top of a lonesome hill. The golf ball was waiting for him at the bottom of the hill, 40 meters away, in the wrong fairway. Johan Tumba looked at the ball the way a man bends down to look at his car keys through a sewer grating. His playing partners were waiting for him up near the green. The wind blew into his face. It looked like rain. A photographer, sharing the hill with him, snapped his picture.

"I am not the leader," Tumba said, "so you don't have to be taking my picture."

"He knows why I'm taking his picture," the photographer muttered as Tumba took long thudding strides down the hill toward his ball. "The same reason that everybody's taking his picture."

The tournament was the Volvo Open of Florence, held two weeks ago, and it was Tumba's first event on the Professional Golfers' Association European Tour since he was found guilty of cheating his score at a qualifying competition in England in September. He was banned from the Tour for 10 years but was allowed to play pending an appeal, which will be heard Thursday by the Tour's Board of Management in England.

"I think the whole story really smelt's, it's very sad," said the player's father, Sven Tumba, 60, who is also the father of golf in Sweden. "It hit me very badly, because it is my name also. They don't put Johan's name in the paper; they put only Tumba. That's O.K. I can take it."

On Sept. 18 at Quiet Waters Golf Club in Essex, England, while trying to earn a place at the PGA's qualifying school, Johan Tumba, 28, signed a scorecard that read 36-36 for a total of par 72. His playing partner, Ian Roper of Portsmouth, England, who kept Tumba's score that day, informed the PGA of his opinion that Tumba had actually shot 74.

Roper claimed that two scores of 5 had been changed to 4s without his approval.

Tumba would not have advanced to the next round with a score higher than 72. He later qualified to play on the Tour this year, but by then he knew that a hearing had been scheduled for Jan. 30 to weigh the charge against him. Tumba and Roper were the only witnesses. Neither the PGA nor Tumba was entitled to legal counsel at this hearing, as stipulated in the PGA bylaws.

Tumba's suspension was announced the next day, and he immediately hired an attorney. He and the PGA Tour have both retained forensic experts to inspect the card. Tumba's expert will testify that the numbers more likely were written by Roper, Tumba said.

"He's going to prove that I'm innocent," Tumba said. "Because I am innocent, I haven't done anything wrong."

"The European Tour has put me in an unfair situation," he said. "Lots of journalists are taking photographs and asking me a lot of questions about the wrong things. I would like to be in the spotlight when I'm playing well."

Roper has made no public comment on the affair.

Tumba has always been under scrutiny because of his father, who was known as Sven Johansson while leading his country to its first three world hockey championships in the 1950s. He and Ingemar Johansson, the heavyweight boxer, were the two most popular athletes in Sweden at the time.

Sven Johansson later changed his name to Tumba, which is his hometown near Stockholm, because almost everyone in the country had come to know him as Sven Tumba — there were too many Johanssons in Sweden.

Sven Tumba also played soccer for the Swedish national team. He was 32 when he took up golf. In a short time he was good enough to represent Sweden in international cup competitions. He brought Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus to Sweden for exhibitions, and he started the Scandinavian Open. He is credited with making golf popular among all classes in Sweden.

In 1990, Sven Tumba built the first golf course in the Soviet Union, a 10-minute drive from Red Square in Moscow.

Johan and two of his brothers have established careers in their father's wake. One brother is a greenskeeper in Florida and at Tumba's course in Moscow, and the other is also a professional golfer in Sweden.

Though Johan Tumba qualified for the PGA European Tour each of the last six years, his only tournament victory was in 1985. Charges of deceit are so rare in golf that the accused, by dint of its membership in the game, deserves every benefit of the doubt.

But last month a said confidence was revealed, damning enough to sway opinion against even an innocent man. It was reported by the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet that in 1981 Johan Tumba had moved his ball illegally three or four meters toward the green during a tournament in Karlstad, Sweden. After the round, his partners refused to sign Tumba's scorecard until he agreed to a two-stroke penalty.

Tumba, 17 at the time, would have been disqualified had the incident been reported to the Swedish Golf Federation, but his competitors did not wish to impose a controversy upon his famous name.

"I was young, and it was stupid," said Tumba, while confirming the incident in an interview with Aftonbladet. "I was not old enough to understand, to take the golf that seriously. I was a young wild guy, and I was not a professional."

When asked by Aftonbladet whether cheating had become his habit, Tumba concluded the interview.

"I am looking forward to a dilemma," Tumba said, having signed his scorecard after the second round in Florence, knowing he had not made the cut. "Do you know what that means? That is when people who said something bad about you decide they were wrong, and they take it back."

BOOKS

JAZZ

By Toni Morrison. 229 pages. \$21. Alfred A. Knopf Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022.

PLAYING IN THE DARK: Whiteness and the Literary Imagination.

By Toni Morrison. 91 pages. \$14.95. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
"I'm crazy about this City," writes the nameless, elusive, inquisitive narrator of Toni Morrison's lyrically brooding new novel, "Jazz," about a couple from the South now living in Harlem. For Joe Trace the city is a source of renewal. Arriving there from Virginia in 1926 with his wife, Violet, renewed him. And taking up with 18-year-old Dorcas renewed him.

happy he shot her just to keep the feeling going. When the woman, her name is Violet, went to the funeral to see the girl and to cut her dead face they threw her to the floor and out of the church.

What are the motives behind this passionately violent behavior? One almost hesitates to ask, given the novel's intent to sing the city in its electric variety.

Instead one accepts the characters of "Jazz" as generalized figures moving rhythmically in the narrator's mind. Jazz. You have to feel it.

It's a shock to turn from this novel to Morrison's essay "Playing in the Dark: Whiteness and the Literary Imagination." Here she proposes the perfectly sound and simple theory that in "traditional, canonical" American literature the absence of the black experience is so profound that it constitutes a presence, and that it is the effects of this absence on the excluders, not the excluded, that literary criticism ought to address.

She argues that Hemingway demanizes the black man named Wesley in "To Have and Have Not" by having the narrator refer to him only as "the nigger." But then Hemingway boxes himself in by putting the black man at the helm of the fishing boat, where he would be the first to spot the flying fish that signal promising waters.

"The problem," Morrison writes, "is how to acknowledge that first sighting and continue the muzzling of this 'nigger' who, so far, has not said one word. The solution is a strangely awkward, oddly constructed sentence: 'The nigger was still taking her out and I looked and saw he had seen a patch of flying fish burst out ahead.' 'Saw he had seen' is improbable in syntax, sense and tense but, like other choices available to Hemingway, it is risked to avoid a speaking black. The problem this writer gives himself, then, is to say how one sees that someone else has already seen."

But this isn't a problem at all. One can imagine a dozen ways that a character might see that another character has seen something. Yet by neglecting to fill in such details, Hemingway leaves Wesley present but not present. And by doing so he consciously achieves exactly what Morrison's thesis argues that American literature has always unconsciously failed to do.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

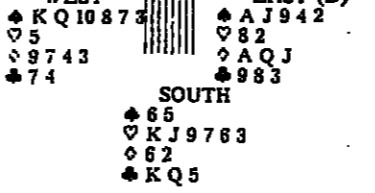
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A GOOD opening lead on the deal is shown in the diagram helped West to qualify. The unfavorable vulnerability discouraged South from entering the auction over one spade, but he was happy to bid five hearts when his partner doubled the raise to four spades. West's bid of five spades was an accurate save, but it raised the stakes by opening the door to six hearts. North made a forcing pass to suggest that contract, and South accepted.

West found the killing opening lead of a diamond, and the defense took two tricks in that suit to defeat the slam. The East-West team gained 12 imps and won the match, but would have lost 13, and with them the match, after the lead of any other suit. In the replay North-South rested in game.

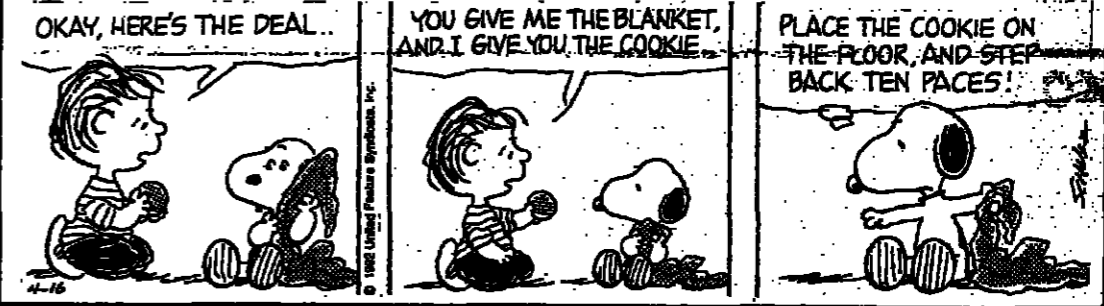
West was sure that the dummy would ruff an opening spade lead, so he had to hope that his partner held two defensive tricks. If these were in hearts or clubs they would probably take tricks in any event. A lead in the long side-suit, diamonds, was indicated because tricks in that suit were in danger of disappearing if not taken immediately.



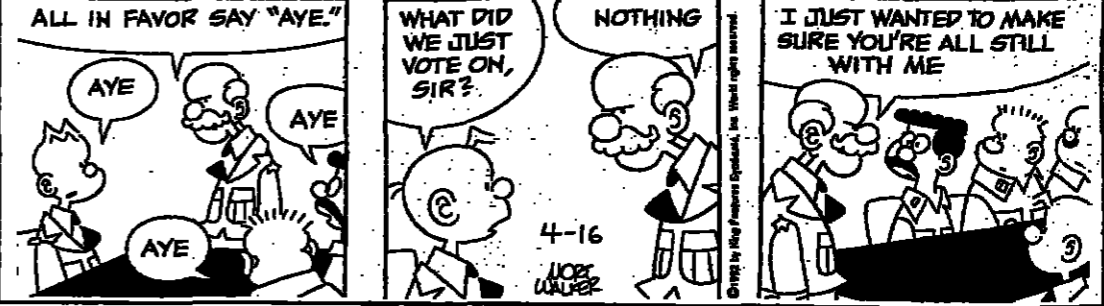
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: East 1♠, South Pass, West 4♠, North Pass, East 5♥, South Pass, West 6♥, North Pass.

West led the diamond four.

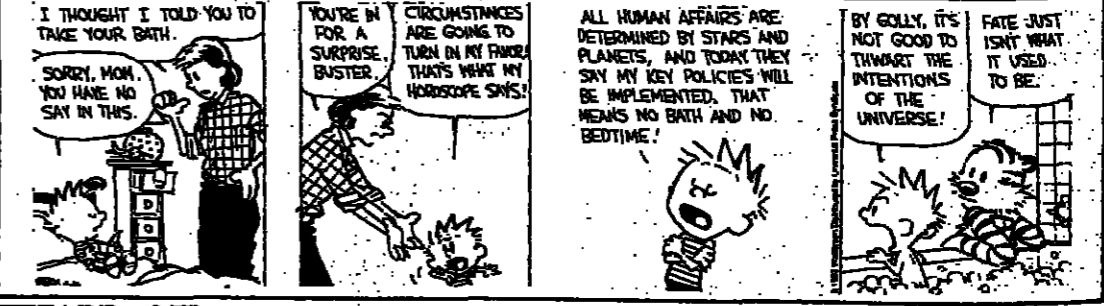
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



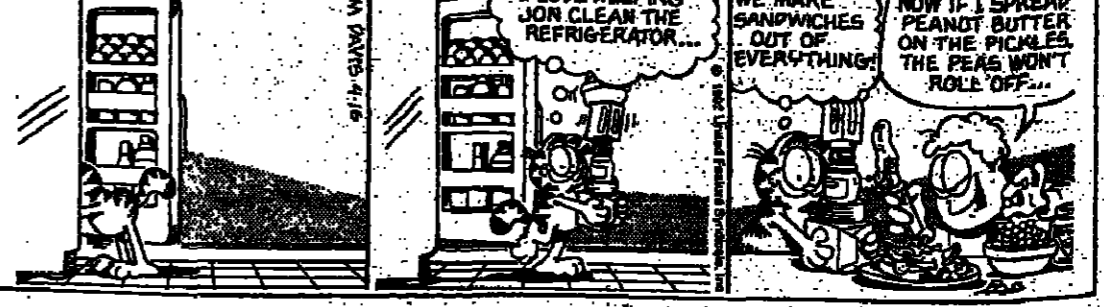
WIZARD of ID



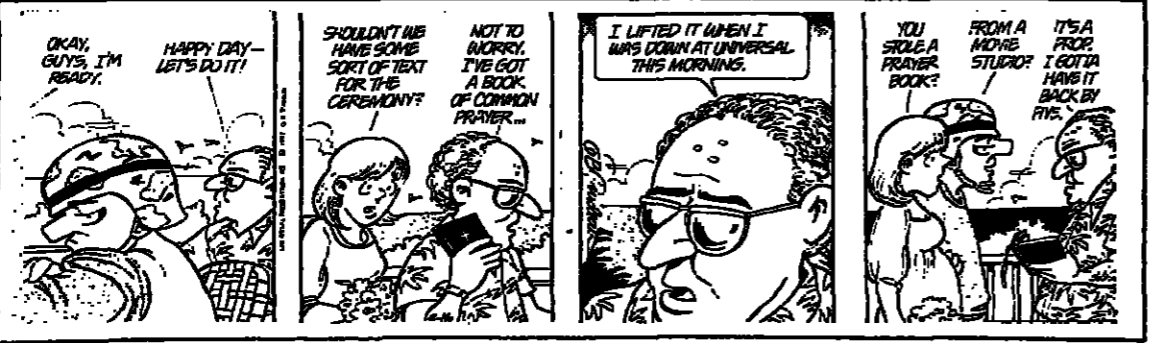
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



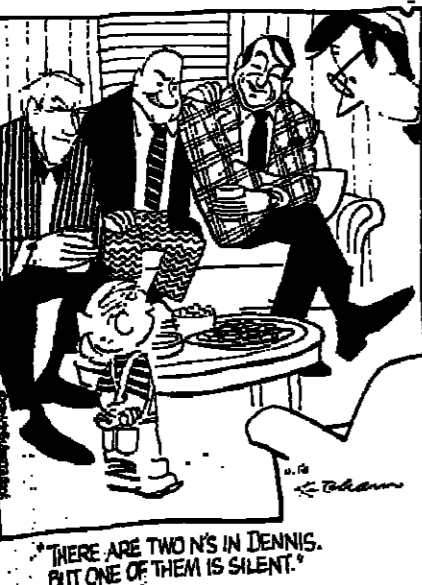
DOONESBURY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

A word game section with a grid of letters and words to be found. Words include NASDY, MUBAL, HERBAC, SNELET, and others.

SPORTS SOCCER CUPS

First Royal Victory, First Yankee Loss

The Associated Press
Victory at last.
 The Kansas City Royals used one of the blindest and haziest rallies imaginable for a 3-1 victory over the Oakland Athletics on Monday night. It was the Royals' first triumph after losing a club record with their worst start, 0-7. "Now people will stop talking to us about the 1988 Orioles and their 0-21 start," said the Royals' manager, Hal McRae.
 Nobody will be talking about an undefeated April for the New York Yankees. Trying to equal their 1953 club mark of seven straight victories to open a season, the Yankees were stopped, 12-6, by the Toronto Blue Jays.
Royals 3, Athletics 1: Kansas City's eighth-inning rally after being no-hit for seven innings by Ron Darling was not exactly inspiring. It was effective, though.
 The host Royals scratched out their runs in the eighth on three sacrifices, two wild pitches, an error and their only hit of the night.
 Keith Miller grounded to deep shortstop and

beat Mike Bordick's throw to the bag for the only Kansas City hit. Manager Tony LaRussa then brought in Rick Honeycutt, who threw wildly to first on Chris Gwynn's sacrifice bunt. Terry Shumpert then laid down another sacrifice, but Honeycutt's throw to third was late, loading the bases.
 Miller and Gwynn then sped across the plate on consecutive wild pitches. The Royals finally got the ball out of the infield when Gregg Jeffries scored Shumpert with a sacrifice fly.
Blue Jays 12, Yankees 6: Dave Winfield, the former Yankee star, did much of the damage for the Blue Jays in Toronto, getting them off to their best start ever at 7-1.
 Winfield knocked in four runs with a two-run homer and a pair of singles as Toronto pounded out 14 hits.
 The Yankees' starter, Jeff Johnson, lasted one inning, giving up eight runs on five hits and three walks. He faced six batters in the second and did not register an out.

Brewers 11, Twins 1: In Minneapolis, Darryl Hamilton and Paul Molitor combined for six stolen bases. Hamilton, who also drove in three runs with a pair of singles, tied Molitor's single-game record of three stolen bases, which Molitor had accomplished six times.
 One of Molitor's thefts was his seventh career steal of home, sparking a seven-run third inning. He scored easily against the Twins' starter, John Smiley (0-1), on a 1-1 pitch with two outs.
Indians 8, Tigers 7: In Cleveland, the Indians staged a four-run rally in the eighth inning, batting around and getting RBI singles from Sandy Alomar, Mark Whiten, Brook Jacoby and Kenny Lofton.
Angels 8, Rangers 1: Rubie Brooks had a three-run homer and five RBIs for visiting California, which won its fourth straight with a big lift from an unbeaten pitcher, Joe Grahe. Grahe limited the most potent lineup in the majors to four hits in 6 1/2 innings. Grahe, 24, entered the game with a 12.60 ERA in his only start and was 3-7 with a 4.81 ERA last season.



Jeff Johnson, the Yankees' starter, had plenty to hide from in Toronto. He lasted only an inning, giving up eight runs on five hits.

Candiotti's Knucklers Baffle the Astros

The Associated Press
National League batters beware: Tom Candiotti's knuckler ball is running hot.
 Candiotti pitched a six-hitter, and Eric Davis hit a three-run homer as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the Houston Astros, 6-2, on Tuesday night at the Astrodome.
 Candiotti (2-0) won his second NL game in as many starts, walking three and striking out seven. The right-hander also had his first major league hit, an RBI single.
 The Dodgers signed Candiotti as

a free agent after losing Mike Morgan to Chicago and trading Tim Lincecum to Cincinnati.
 "It was not an easy game, not a three-up, three-down game," Candiotti said.
 The Astros spent a lot of time in the batter's box missing Candiotti's assortment of knucklers.
 "He changes his speeds so well on all his pitches," said the Astros' manager, Art Howe. "He throws slower than slow and really tannizes you. He can really make you look bad."
 The Dodgers signed Candiotti as

free agent after losing Mike Morgan to Chicago and trading Tim Lincecum to Cincinnati.
 "It was not an easy game, not a three-up, three-down game," Candiotti said.
NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Candiotti said. "The complete game will help because it will give the bullpen a rest. I was really happy to go nine innings."
 Bret Butler led off the third with a walk off Butch Henry and advanced to second on an infield single by Mike Sharperson. Two outs later, Davis hit his third homer as a Dodger, a 420-foot shot into the fourth level of the Astrodome.
Reds 5, Braves 4: In Cincinnati, Paul O'Neill led off the bottom of the ninth with a homer off Marvin Freeman to sink the Braves.
 O'Neill pulled a 2-1 pitch from Freeman just inside the right-field foul screen for his second homer, giving Cincinnati its second straight victory over Atlanta.
Cardinals 3, Expos 1: Rex Hudler's pinch-hit homer in the eighth inning off Chris Nabholz broke a tie as visiting St. Louis beat Montreal, snapping the Expos' five-game winning streak.
 Donovan Osborne, a rookie who had to leave his first start with an ankle injury on April 9, gave up six hits and struck out three in seven innings before Hudler pinch hit for him. It was the first major league victory for Osborne, the Cardinals' first draft pick in June 1990.

Champion Stallion Nijinsky Dies

PARIS, Kentucky — Nijinsky, the last horse to complete the English triple crown and one of the greatest stallions of all time, has been put down at the age of 25.
 His death was confirmed on Wednesday by a spokesman for the Nijinsky syndicate at Claiborne Farm, Kentucky, where the horse had retired to stud.
 "We regret to advise that it was necessary to euthanize Nijinsky this morning, due to the infirmities of old age," said the spokesman, Seth Hancock. "He will be buried here at the Claiborne Farm."
 The horse had been suffering from pleuritis.
 Nijinsky was the first son of Northern Dancer to make the grade in Europe. Trained in Ireland by Vincent O'Brien and ridden by Lester Piggott, the colt won all of his five starts as a juvenile, finishing with the Doncaster Stakes, to be crowned champion of 1969.
 But good though he was as a 2-year-old, Nijinsky was a revelation in 1970.
 After winning the Gladness Stakes, Nijinsky ripped through the championship races.

The English 2,000 Guineas, the Epsom Derby — where he beat Gyr by two and a half lengths — the Irish Derby, the King George at Ascot and the St. Leger all fell to him.
 He then went to Longchamp, in Paris, as a favorite for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. There, the unthinkable happened. Nijinsky, under Piggott, was narrowly beaten by the local colt, Sassafras.
 He tried to restore his reputation in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket but the sparkle had gone.
 Retired to stud at Claiborne in late 1970, Nijinsky proved equally brilliant as a stallion, siring such horses as Golden Fleece, Ile de Bourbon and Shaded.
 In 1986, his offspring completed a famous Kentucky Derby-English Derby double, with Ferdinand winning at Churchill Downs and Shahrashti at Epsom.
 O'Brien, who trained Nijinsky throughout his career, said: "I was very sad to learn of his death. He was a truly great racehorse."
 "He was the first evidence of the Northern Dancer line," whose influence has been so great on European racing ever since," he added.

Tyson to Serve His Term At Medium-Security Jail

INDIANAPOLIS — Mike Tyson, the former heavyweight boxing champion, will not have to go far to the prison where he will serve his rape sentence. Tyson was assigned Wednesday to the Indiana Youth Center, adjacent to the Reception Diagnostic Center, where he has been held since receiving a six-year sentence last month.
 The youth center is a high-medium security facility. If space becomes available later in a low-medium security setting, the corrections authorities said, Tyson may be transferred.
 The facility, built in 1963, has 1,419 inmates. It has a capacity for 1,447. Inmates live either in double-occupancy cells or dormitories.
 The prison offers literacy training and opportunities for high school and vocational education. Tyson dropped out of school and never earned a high school diploma.
 Tyson was convicted Feb. 10 of raping a contestant in the Miss Black America beauty pageant in Indianapolis in July. He was sentenced March 26.

Warning on Maradona

Diego Maradona was dropped from a charity soccer match on Wednesday after FIFA warned that professional players could be punished if they joined the former Argentine captain, an organizer said. Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.
 Maradona was to be the top attraction in a match to raise funds for the family of Juan Gilberto Funes, a former Argentine international who died after heart surgery in January.
 FIFA, the sport's world governing body, banned Maradona from the game for 15 months in 1991 for failing a dope test. The body warned the Argentine Football Association on Tuesday that professionals involved in the charity match could be punished if Maradona played as well.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	7	1	.875
New York	7	1	.875
Baltimore	3	4	.429
Minnesota	3	4	.429
Cleveland	3	5	.375
Chicago	2	4	.333
Detroit	1	7	.125

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	5	2	.714
Montreal	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
St. Louis	4	4	.500
Chicago	3	4	.429
New York	3	4	.429

Japanese Baseball

Central League			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Hiroshima	4	2	.667
Hanshin	4	2	.667
Yokohama	4	2	.667
Yomiuri	3	4	.429
Tokyo	3	4	.429
Chunichi	3	4	.429

NHL Standings

Wales Conference			
Team	W	L	Pct.
N.Y. Rangers	4	2	.667
Washington	4	2	.667
New Jersey	3	3	.500
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
N.Y. Islanders	3	3	.500

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Minnesota	6	0	1.000
Minnesota	6	0	1.000
Minnesota	6	0	1.000

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	8	0	1.000
Toronto	8	0	1.000
Toronto	8	0	1.000

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings			
Eastern Conference			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	31	10	.756
Boston	29	12	.705
New Jersey	29	12	.705
Atlanta	27	14	.659

Ajax Gains Final Of UEFA Cup on Tie With Genoa

AMSTERDAM — A 1-1 second-leg draw with Genoa was enough Wednesday to give Ajax Amsterdam a place in the UEFA Cup soccer final.
 The Dutch team, which never looked seriously threatened, went into the match with a 3-2 lead after the first-leg encounter two weeks ago. Ajax will face the winner of the Torino-Real Madrid semifinal, which was being played later Wednesday in Turin.
 Semifinals in the three European soccer cups were being played throughout Europe on Wednesday night.
 The Dutch team's open, attacking style produced plenty of chances throughout the match, but a 46th-minute goal from the forward Dennis Bergkamp was the only strike to find the back of the Italian net.
 Genoa had taken the lead in the closing minutes of the first half with a fine shot from the striker Maurizio Iorio.
 In the first half, Bergkamp evaded four Genoa defenders to gain a clear shot at goal in the 14th minute, but watched the ball go narrowly past the far post.
 Forward John van 't Schip forced a fine save from the Italian team's goalkeeper, Simone Braglia, soon after.
 While Genoa was on the defensive for much of the half, the Czech striker Tomas Skuhravy looked decidedly dangerous around the Ajax penalty area.
 The Italian team scored from their only clear chance of the match, with Iorio picking up a well-timed pass from Skuhravy just inside the area.
 Iorio coolly slotted the ball past the Ajax goalkeeper, Stanles Menzo, to give Genoa the lead in the 40th minute.
 Bergkamp, the Dutch league's top scorer, equalized for Ajax a minute into the second half, pouncing on a rebound from a teammate's shot.
 The Dutch team continued to put pressure on throughout the second half, with the Swedish striker Stefan Pettersson hitting the bar and both Bergkamp and the midfielder Bryan Roy coming close.
 Skuhravy shot over the Ajax bar from close range in the closing minutes of the match.
 Ajax is a three-time winner of the European Champions' Cup.

Warning on Maradona

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SIDELINES

Tarkanian Is Linked to Spurs' Job

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Jerry Tarkanian, former basketball coach at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, has accepted the coaching job with the San Antonio Spurs of the National Basketball Association, according to a report published Wednesday.
 The Las Vegas Sun reported that Tarkanian would be taking the NBA. Tarkanian resigned from his job at UNLV in June after compiling the winningest record in college basketball.
MARINOVICH SAID TO FAIL DRUG TEST
EL SEGUNDO, California (AP) — The Los Angeles Raiders quarterback Todd Marinovich flunked a National Football League drug test shortly after Los Angeles lost to Kansas City in an American Football Conference wild-card game on Dec. 28. The U.S. cable television network ESPN has reported.
 Marinovich, who is nearing the end of a drug diversion program, declined to be interviewed but denied the report through his agent, ESPN said Tuesday. Citing NFL sources, the sports network said the league-conducted test had been taken after the Raiders' 10-6 loss to the Chiefs. ESPN said it was not known what drug was involved. The report said Marinovich, as a first-time offender, would be subject to a minimum four-week suspension under the NFL drug policy.
 Marinovich, 22, was arrested Jan. 20, 1991, on charges of cocaine and marijuana possession in Newport Beach, California. Earlier that month, he was suspended indefinitely from the University of Southern California football team for missing a meeting and failing to register for classes. He later passed up his final two years of college eligibility for the NFL draft.

Villanova Picks Ex-Massimo Aide

VILLANOVA, Pennsylvania (UPI) — Steve Lappas, who led Manhattan to a 23-8 record this season, has been named basketball coach at Villanova, succeeding Rolfe Massimino, who left April 1 to replace Jerry Tarkanian at UNLV.
 Lappas, 37, worked as an assistant under Massimino from 1985 to 1988, a span that included Villanova's 1985 National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.
 "It's like a dream come true for me and my family," Lappas said Tuesday after his appointment. Lappas reportedly received a five-year contract with a base salary of about \$120,000 a season.
FOR THE RECORD
 Russia will take the place of the former Soviet Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States at the ice hockey world championships in Prague this month, said Jan Edvinsson, secretary-general of the International Ice Hockey Federation.
 Pernel Whitaker, 28, has renounced his lightweight boxing title because he is no longer able to remain below the 135-pound (61-kilogram) limit, the World Boxing Council has announced.
 Giorgio Furlan of Italy won the 207-kilometer (128-mile) Fliche Walone cycling race on Wednesday in southern Belgium after breaking clear on a steep climb about a kilometer from the finish. Gerard Rue of France was second, nine seconds behind, followed by another Italian, Davide Cassani, seven more seconds back.

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BRAZIL	001-800-330-1111	JAPAN	001-800-330-1111
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	001-800-330-1111	KOREA	001-800-330-1111
CHINA	001-800-330-1111	NETHERLANDS	001-800-330-1111
CUBA	001-800-330-1111	NEW ZEALAND	001-800-330-1111
CZECH REPUBLIC	001-800-330-1111	NORWAY	001-800-330-1111
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	001-800-330-1111	PERU	001-800-330-1111
ECUADOR	001-800-330-1111	RUSSIA	001-800-330-1111
EGYPT	001-800-330-1111	SPAIN	001-800-330-1111
FINLAND	001-800-330-1111	SWEDEN	001-800-330-1111
FRANCE	001-800-330-1111	SWITZERLAND	001-800-330-1111
GERMANY	001-800-330-1111	TAIWAN	001-800-330-1111
GREECE	001-800-330-1111	UNITED KINGDOM	001-800-330-1111
HONG KONG	001-800-330-1111	USA	1-800-330-1111
HUNGARY	001-800-330-1111	VENEZUELA	001-800-330-1111
INDIA	001-800-330-1111		
INDONESIA	001-800-330-1111		
IRELAND	001-800-330-1111		
ISRAEL	001-800-330-1111		
ITALY	001-800-330-1111		
JAPAN	001-800-330-1111		
KOREA	001-800-330-1111		
NETHERLANDS	001-800-330-1111		
NEW ZEALAND	001-800-330-1111		
NORWAY	001-800-330-1111		
PERU	001-800-330-1111		
RUSSIA	001-800-330-1111		
SPAIN	001-800-330-1111		
SWEDEN	001-800-330-1111		
SWITZERLAND	001-800-330-1111		
TAIWAN	001-800-330-1111		
UNITED KINGDOM	001-800-330-1111		
VENEZUELA	001-800-330-1111		

ART BUCHWALD

Hippocrates Who?

WASHINGTON — Some doctors are trying to supplement their incomes by setting up their own laboratories to perform medical tests for their patients.

There are people who think that this is a conflict of interest. And then there are others, mostly doctors, who claim that they are eliminating the middleman, Dr. Ramsdown, a very distinguished internist with an advanced degree in Remedial Mercedes-Benz.



"Sit down," Buchwald he said, "You look as if you could use a blood test."

"I'm not here as a patient," I told him. "I wish to interview you about members of the medical profession who are buying private jets with the profits from their labs and clinics."

"Well, if you say that we had better give you a lie-detector test." "Do you administer lie-detector tests?"

"It's an important part of practicing medicine. You need to know if the patient is telling the truth before you hook him up to a kidney dialysis machine."

"When do you put your patients on kidney dialysis?" "During our slow season. We have to make the clinic pay for itself. If we didn't keep the dialysis machines humming all the time, we would be forced to raise the prices on our thyroid tests. We charge less for those than anyone else in town. Our policy is, if you can get a test at a lower cost at another clinic, we'll pay the difference."

"Statistics show that a doctor will prescribe more testing if he owns the labs where the tests are carried out. Do you have any response to that?"

"The people who say that have never taken the Hippocratic Oath. They don't understand that most doctors make very little on examining a patient. The big money, particularly if the patient has health insurance, comes from giving them tests. When a patient's life is at stake — let's say from a heart — then we must know what is causing it. That's why I always recommend a CAT scan. Those machines don't come cheap. It took 750 patients to get my CAT in the black."

"Is your X-ray equipment in the same building as your CAT scan?"

"No, that's across the street, next to the Ramsdown Joint Rehabilitation Center. I insist that all my patients spend at least two weeks there. I call it preventive medicine."

"You have built an impressive empire, doctor."

"Patients prefer doctors who can provide all the services. I had a man come in the other day who weighed 230 pounds. I enrolled him in my advanced weight-loss diet program, then performed a colostomy and finally sent him down to our Ramsdown Heavenly Spa in Florida. He has been there for two months."

"That seems like a long time." "Since he was there, I recommended that he go to our Plastic Surgery Hideaway two blocks away. Plastic surgery accounts for 37 percent of our profits."

"Have you ever had a patient who refused all the tests?"

"There was one who said that he didn't need them. So we sent him to our psychiatric mud baths at the Ramsdown Sanitarium in Delray Beach."

"Are you also involved in psychiatric testing?" "Yes, but it's a loss leader. We only provide it as a courtesy to our heart transplant patients in Schenectady."

Lloyd Webber's Canaletto

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — The composer Andrew Lloyd Webber stepped in Wednesday to stop a Canaletto from leaving England. The gesture cost him £10.12 million (about \$17.8 million) at a sale of Old Masters held at Christie's.

The painting, which has been called "probably the finest view of London ever painted," is also the most expensive Canaletto ever. Completed in May or June 1749, it shows the Old Horse Guards seen

from St. James's Park. Done with meticulous care for architectural detail it is an outstanding document in the history of the English capital. The Old Horse Guards was demolished a few months later.

Lloyd Webber has been collecting Pre-Raphaelite art for 25 years. Had he not bought the Canaletto it would have gone to an unidentified U.S. bidder on the telephone from New York. After the sale, it was announced that the painting would be made available for public viewing in the near future.

New Russian Opera Thrives in Amsterdam

By John Rockwell

AMSTERDAM — What may have been the most important event in Russian operatic history since the first staged performance of Prokofiev's "Story of a Real Man" in Moscow in 1960 has just taken place — in Amsterdam.

The occasion was the world premiere of "Life With an Idiot," the first opera by Alfred Schnittke, who now lives in Hamburg, but who counts as Russia's most respected and best-known living composer.

The performance at the Netherlands Music Theater of this surreal, often grotesque and sexually explicit score took place Monday night in the presence of Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus and was greeted with a fervent standing ovation.

Narrated by a character known simply as "I," the libretto tells of a man guilty of some unidentified crime who is ordered by the party to bring an idiot into his home as punishment. But his idiot, Vova, soon starts disrupting his happy home. Eventually Vova seduces I's wife and then I himself. Vova kills the wife, and I winds up in the asylum, an idiot himself.

The three Americans who took the principal roles — the baritone Dale Duesing as I, the soprano Teresa Ringholz as My Wife and the tenor Howard Haskin as Vova, the Idiot — won cheers, Duesing especially. But the greatest applause was for Mstislav Rostropovich, who conducted, and for Schnittke. The sight of Rostropovich, who is the most fervent hugger and kisser since Leonard Bernstein, juggling the shy and back-pedaling Schnittke into the limelight created one of the sweeter curtain calls in recent operatic annals.

It was not Schnittke and Rostropovich alone who made this a significant occasion. The librettist was Viktor Yerofeyev, who based his work on his short story of the same name. Yerofeyev, who lives in Moscow, has had his first novel, "Russian Beauty," published in 25 countries.

The stage director was the 80-year-old Boris Pokrovsky, who has been associated with the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow since 1943 and was its chief stage director for 26 of those years. He is still director of the Moscow Chamber Opera, which he founded 20 years ago and for which he has staged numerous works by 20th-century Soviet and foreign composers. The decor was by Ilya Kabakov, a well-known avant-garde Russian artist.

All these talents came together because Pierre Audi, the innovative artistic director of the Netherlands Opera, "pounced" on the chance to commission the opera when he heard from the composer that he felt inspired by Yerofeyev's story. Audi brought Rostropovich on board and acceded to his wishes for the rest of the team. Rostropovich said he had been trying to collaborate with Pokrovsky for 18 years.

The premiere took place in Amsterdam, where it will play through April 30, for another reason as well. Russia long shunned Schnittke's musical progressiveness and now, when it might wish to honor him, cannot afford to do so.

There is even some thought, however,



Dale Duesing and Howard Haskin in the world premiere of Alfred Schnittke's opera "Life With an Idiot."

that Yerofeyev's scabrous tale and Schnittke's biting musical satire might still be too much for Russian conservatism. "I think this opera would shock people in Russia," Yerofeyev said at the post-premiere reception. "When I wanted to do it at the Bolshoi, they told me they were too *bolshoi* for it." In Russian, *bolshoi* means big or grand.

Yerofeyev has translated his story ingeniously to the stage, but the very act of expanding a highly literary tale into the broad gestures of opera has underscored the allegorical implications.

The libretto does contain key phrases like I's desire for "a blessed, holy-foot-type abnormality, national in form and content." At the end — this is the last line of the story — he talks of "the swan song of my revolution."

Schnittke, for his part, sanitizes everything in sight, including the "Internationalist" in a version so dissonant that Rostropovich said it "smelled like Roquefort." Soviet-style red is the dominant color of the production, the program book and the poster. Vova is even made up to look like Lenin.

Such hints point the viewer toward an interpretation of the opera as a critique of communism, the ordinary Russian seduced and destroyed by mindless, systematic monomania.

Marcel Proust wanders helplessly through the piece, and Yerofeyev said "he represents culture in this century, but Vova is stronger." The Dutch press has

labeled the opera "a requiem for the Soviet Union."

In an interview, Rostropovich conceded with a wink that "of course" Vova was meant to look like Lenin, adding that "I always see the history of my country in this opera."

But all the participants also wished the opera to be perceived in more universal terms than mere political satire. "Vova is also Hitler or Saddam Hussein," Rostropovich argued. "Any dictator with an idée fixe."

Mordant skepticism has long been a part of Schnittke's musical personality, and such tendencies dominate this opera. The often dissonant music ranges from the eerily atmospheric, to raucous ensembles to singers and choral ensembles and instrumentalists spread about the theater, to a tango with Rostropovich at the piano, to a short but moving cello solo for the conductor, who also happens to be the world's best-known cellist.

Rostropovich and Audi even suggested that there was something inherently Russian in finding serious art funny — such as the eerie trio that ends the opera, the Wife singing addled bird song, Vova howling "Ech" (the only word he ever sings) and I meandering on, as mad as Tom Rakewell at the end of Stravinsky's "Rake's Progress."

Rostropovich said that while that passage moved him to tears, Schnittke found it hilarious. Schnittke, however, insisted that his

music encompassed serious, unambiguously emotional sentiments, too. An admiring Russian composer in a recent BBC documentary film said that what made any Schnittke premiere exciting was that one never knew what kind of music one might hear.

Although his "poly-stylistic" approach constantly threatens to lose focus, Rostropovich insisted that the composer had "so strong a personality" that coherence was maintained.

Although Schnittke has had two physically debilitating strokes, one four years ago and one last June, his mind is sharp and he is pressing forward with two new operatic projects. Both are for the West, one on the Faust theme for Frankfurt and another on the life of the Renaissance composer Carlo Gesualdo for Vienna. Neither, he said, would tap his skeptical vein in any way.

All this work, he added contentedly, will be composed in Hamburg, not Moscow. He was surrounded by Russian well-wishers at the premiere, but he has no intention of returning to Russia soon.

Born in 1934 to a father born in Germany and a German-Jewish mother, he said that "I have long suffered in Russia because I have not one drop of Russian blood."

Rostropovich suggested that Schnittke's case was "like a dog: if you always beat a dog, he is not coming back to the place where he was beaten. In Moscow all of Schnittke's life, they beat him."

PEOPLE

La Scala's Musicians Mock Corps de Ballet

At Milan's famed La Scala opera house, a row has erupted between the orchestra and the corps de ballet. "It's about time we had a new orchestra which can act with decency, run and dignity," the dancers' union said in a statement denouncing the musicians and musical director Riccardo Muti. The spat began during rehearsal for Natalia Makarova's ballet "Bayadere." Muti, flustered at talking and cackling from the orchestra pit, the head of the corps de ballet sternly called for quiet. "Instead of heeding the call, the orchestra rose up in a squalid cacophony," the union said, adding, "Insults and even bad words were applied to the head of the corps." The union also complained that Muti had been absent from rehearsal, saying that he must have had more pressing responsibilities, such as "talking to the mass media."

A music teacher has retracted allegations the New Kids on the Block lip-synched. He dropped a multimillion-dollar lawsuit against the popular singing group's producer, Greg Kinnear, who had alleged in January that New Kids lip-synched during concerts and on albums, but withdrew those charges following a resolution of his suit against Maurice Starr. Starr hinted that an undisclosed sum was involved in their reaching a resolution of the suit out of court.

Hotel queen Leona Helmsley, 71, reported to prison Wednesday before dawn to begin serving a four-year sentence for tax evasion. She flew by private jet to Louisville, Kentucky, where she surrendered at the minimum-security Federal Medical Center for women. Warden Margaret C. Hambrick said Helmsley's background in hotel management might qualify her to mop floors or wash bed sheets.

The Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, 83, has been awarded a special Erasmus Prize for his work in tracking down war criminals. The standard Erasmus award went to Spain's General Archive of the Indies, which has researched and documented Spain's colonial history since it was founded in 1785. . . . The Japanese architect Tadao Ando, 50, is the first recipient of the \$235,000 Carlsberg Architectural Prize.

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CITY FILES

Table with columns for Cannes and Rome, listing country and regional codes, emergency numbers, medical assistance, U.S. Consulate, Tourism Office, Palais des Festivals, Local Chamber of Commerce, Customs, Currency, and Neighborhoods.

CALENDAR

Table listing events for Cannes, Rome, and Genzano di Roma, including dates and contact information.

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Table listing access numbers for various European countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

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